



Associated Press  
Yasser Arafat touring bases in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon, where officers of his el-Fatah faction of the PLO have mutinied against his authority.

## PLO Faction Opposing Arafat Takes Over 6 Supply Depots

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — Tensions within Yasser Arafat's el-Fatah organization sharpened Sunday after renegade Palestinians were reported to have taken control of six supply depots in Syria.

The opposing sides in the deepening dispute within Fatah gave conflicting accounts of the takeover of the six centers in the Damascus area Saturday afternoon. A statement by the WAFA news agency, which is loyal to Mr. Arafat, said "alien armed elements" had seized them, while a rebel spokesman asserted that their commanders had simply joined the mutiny against the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman.

The incident aggravated a running feud that broke out on May 7 when Colonel Abu Musa, a senior Fatah commander, attempted to take control of two battalions of the Yarmouk Brigade in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

The colonel, who is still holding out with an uncertain number of followers at Ait el-Fukha less than a mile (1.6 kilometers) from the Israeli lines, has become the rallying figure for Fatah guerrillas who are angered by Mr. Arafat's selection of commanders and by what they see as an excessively conciliatory and diplomatic line on the question of northern Lebanon.

Although Mr. Arafat has publicly lambasted Libya's leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, for instigating and bankrolling the Bekaa mutiny, senior Arafat loyalists Sunday privately acknowledged that the rebels were gaining what one termed "grass-roots support."

"When you are in power for 15 years, you make mistakes," said one pro-Arafat official. The official was on his way for informal talks with the rebels, who have made

their headquarters in a building that once housed the Soviet-Palestinian Friendship Society in Damascus.

Like others, this official accepted that one major blunder was a move by Mr. Arafat to name Colonel Haj Ismail, who by some accounts led his men poorly during the Israeli onslaught on Sidon last summer, as the Fatah commander at Tripoli in northern Lebanon.

This choice, which was rescinded after the mutiny, seemed to confirm a pattern that Mr. Arafat wanted only commanders personally loyal to himself.

But the rift within Fatah also seems to reflect confusion and disorientation among some of its fighters since they were evacuated from Israeli-besieged West Beirut last summer.

While Mr. Arafat had lately sought diplomatic openings — exploring the possibilities of President Ronald Reagan's plan for a Middle East peace settlement in conversations with King Hussein of Jordan — Fatah's military cadres seemed more keen to "confront" the Israelis in Lebanon.

Both sides agreed that there was no major violence in Saturday afternoon's synchronized takeovers of gasoline, food and truck depots. One PLO official said that shots were fired and two Fatah guards were slightly wounded in one of the incidents.

Jihad Saleh, the rebels' spokesman, said five junior logistics officers had rallied to Colonel Musa's banner after Mr. Arafat had ordered that the mutineers at Ait el-Fukha should no longer be resupplied. The five dissident officers said in a communiqué that they would continue supplying "all loyalist commanders of al-Assifa," as Fatah's fighting organization is known.

Over cups of tea, Mr. Saleh denied the accusation by Mr. Arafat that the dissidents were materially supported by Colonel Qadhafi, although he said he would welcome Libyan support if it were forthcoming.

He said that for each move the Arafat camp took against the rebels, "we will answer on the ground — and not in the newspapers." He maintained, "We are saying what people in Fatah think."

Because Syria keeps a tight watch on Palestinian activities in its own territory and in Lebanon, it is unlikely that the rebellion within Fatah could have reached its current scope without at least the maneuver.

Israel has conducted daily reconnaissance flights over Syrian positions, and radio reports said Israeli planes patrolled the skies over the Bekaa and northern Lebanon on groups of four daily.

The state radio said the planes encountered anti-aircraft fire over the Palestinian camps of Nakle-Bared and Badawi in northern Lebanon, but there were no reports that any were hit.

On the Syrian side of the 50-mile (80-kilometer) front line, Syria set up new artillery and tank positions near Baalbek, according to the Christian Phalangist radio station, Voice of Lebanon.

Israeli military convoys were crossing into Lebanon on Sunday near the Israeli border town of Metulla.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Israel, Syria Exchange Shellfire in Lebanon

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Israeli gunners and Syrian artillery units exchanged shellfire Sunday across the cease-fire line in the Bekaa Valley, killing one Lebanese and wounding another. Lebanon's state-run television station reported.

Israeli reconnaissance jets drew anti-aircraft fire over northern Lebanon, the state radio said.

Syrian forces in Lebanon appear likely to remain dug in. Page 2

while Israel sent more troops into the Bekaa.

Other radio reports said Syria was strengthening artillery and tank units on its side of the front line.

Lebanon's state television said the shelling broke out between Israeli positions south of the cease-fire line and Syrian and Palestinian forces to the north.

It said one Lebanese was killed and another wounded when a shell hit their home in Kahl Elias, a Syrian-controlled town several miles north of the front line.

No other details were immediately available on the fighting.

With Israeli military convoys crossing into Lebanon for the third straight day, Israel's cabinet met in Jerusalem and formally approved

the buildup as a "precautionary measure" to offset increases in Syria's Lebanon force.

Fears of a clash between Israel and Syria arose last week after Syria began military maneuvers near the Golan Heights.

Israel responded with a buildup of forces in the Golan and the Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon, where thousands of Israeli and Syrian soldiers are deployed along the cease-fire line. Syria announced Saturday that it had ended the maneuvers.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Europeans Seek Share of U.S.-Spanish Jet Deal

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain is expected to announce by Tuesday a final decision on whether the government will purchase 84 U.S.-made F-18A fighter planes, a deal worth more than \$3 billion and the most expensive military acquisition in Spain's history.

The outlook for an all-U.S. purchase has been challenged and recently by the emergence of a "European solution" in the form of the Tornado, a multirole, European-produced fighter-bomber.

The possible sale of Tornados to Spain has been backed by intense lobbying by West German government and industry officials during the past few weeks and by officials of other European Community member nations, according to a dozen U.S. and European aerospace executives interviewed at the Paris Air Show during the week.

"The Germans in particular, face economic pressures at home, 'we're playing what we might a Common Market card aimed at getting us to buy the Tornado,'

a Spanish industry official said. "The deal has become very highly political."

Commenting on the effort to sell the Tornado, he added: "Obviously, it has been difficult and uphill given the strong U.S. presence in Spain and the fact that our air force has always preferred American equipment."

After four years of study, the cabinet decided in July to replace the Spanish Air Force's U.S.-made Phantoms and F-5s with McDonnell Douglas F-15A Hornets. A May 31 deadline was specified in the letter of acceptance between Washington and the previous Spanish government. Spain has already paid \$10 million in a non-returnable down payment and another \$80 million is due Tuesday.

But after his victory in December, Mr. Gonzalez and the Socialist government decided to seek a "European solution" and the government asked for and in March received detailed proposals for the supply of 84 Tornados.

Two hundred and twenty-three Tornados have been sold to the armed services of Britain, West Germany, and Italy through a consortium known as Panavia, controlled by Aerialia, British Aero-

space and Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Blohm.

Panavia has been unable to secure export orders outside the three backing nations. Panavia is now negotiating for the sale of 100 Tornados to Greece, where it faces stiff competition from U.S. and French aircraft.

Obviously, an order in Spain would be helpful for the Tornado program overall, including exports which we are pursuing in Greece and other places," a Panavia executive said.

Panavia offered Spain a package that included subcontracts with Spanish industry for building, assembling and maintaining the planes. The U.S. proposal, which has been negotiated at the government level, did the same.

Panavia also offered a minority stake in its company to Construcciones Aeronauticas, a state-controlled aerospace company, which already owns 42 percent in Airbus Industrie and participates in the building of the Airbus passenger airliner.

Panavia executives said during interviews that their package deal was worth about \$1.8 billion in 1981 dollars. "The actual cost has already gone up and will continue

to do so," an executive said, noting the planes would be delivered in 1986.

France, which did not participate in the Tornado program, has proposed its Mirage-2000 combat fighter to Spanish defense planners in what could develop into a second competition for a portion of the 84-plane order, executives attending the air show said.

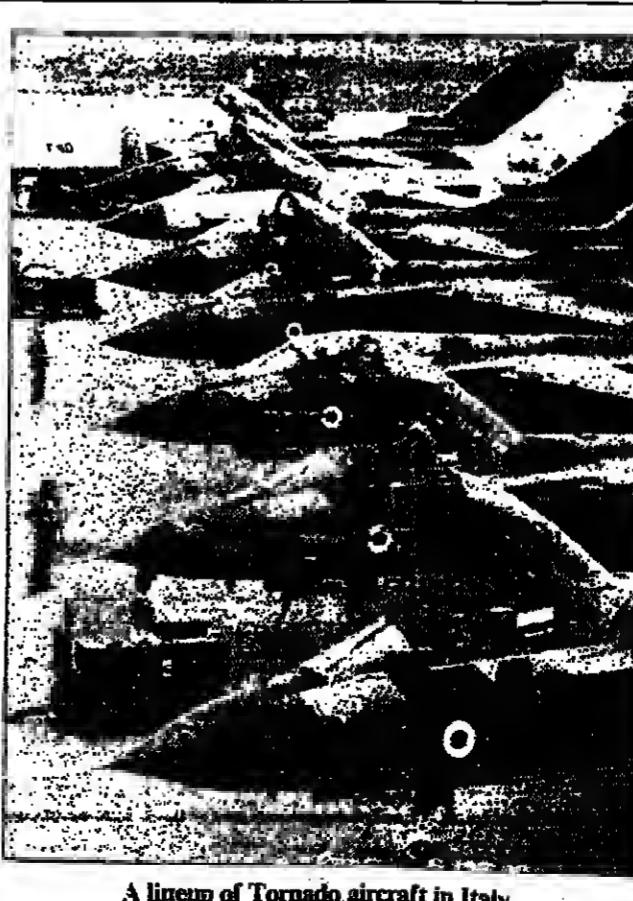
The officials said that a new round of bidding, if it materialized, would involve not only the European aircraft but also U.S. planes, including F-18As made by McDonnell Douglas.

An executive of Dassault-Breguet, which makes the Mirage-2000, said the company had previously sold Spain about 10 earlier versions of the plane. "We believe that in a second competition we are far better placed than the Tornado," he said.

U.S. and European aerospace executives who are monitoring developments in Madrid said Mr. Gonzalez was under intense political pressure, particularly from Bonn, which has linked the purchase of Tornados to continued West German support for Spanish membership in the EC.

The executive said that U.S. aircraft, including the General Dynamics F-16 and the Northrop F-20, might also participate in any new competition.

Responding to reports in Spanish and West German newspapers Friday that the government would purchase 72 F-16s and 12 Tornados, a Panavia executive said he considered that estimate possible but that "all the pressures have been directed at more than that for us. Twenty would make sense."



A lineup of Tornado aircraft in Italy.

Algeria	6.00 Drs.	Iceland	1.50 Icel.	I.S. 38.50	Norway	5.50 Nkr.	
Austria	6.60 Drs.	Jordan	450 Fils	Portugal	50 Esc.	Peru	1.00 Soles
Bahrain	37.8 Fr.	Kenya	5.00 Sh.	Qatar	1.00 Qat.	Philippines	1.00 P.
Canada	CS 1.10	Kuwait	500 Fils	Saudi Arabia	5.00 R.	Poland	500 Zl.
Cyprus	450 Mils	Liberia	34.50 L.	Singapore	50 P.	Portugal	5.50 Esc.
Denmark	4.50 Dkr.	Liberia	1.35 L.	Spain	500 Pt.	Portugal	5.50 Esc.
Finland	5.00 F.	Liberia	55 Esc.	Sweden	5.50 S.	Portugal	5.50 Esc.
Egypt	5.00 F.	Liberia	55 Esc.	Switzerland	5.00 Fr.	Portugal	5.50 Esc.
France	5.00 F.	Madagascar	2.00 M.	Turkey	5.00 Dr.	Portugal	5.50 Esc.
Germany	2.0 D.M.	Malta	2.00 L.	U.S. (incl. Euro)	5.50 D.	Portugal	5.50 Esc.
Great Britain	40 P.	Morocco	5.00 Dr.	U.S. (incl. Euro)	5.50 D.	Portugal	5.50 Esc.
Greece	60 Drs.	Nigeria	170 N.	U.S. (incl. Euro)	5.50 D.	Portugal	5.50 Esc.

Iran

## French Protest Is Said to Snag Summit Talks

The Associated Press

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia — President Ronald Reagan and the leaders of six other major industrialized democracies hit a snag in their summit meeting Sunday when the French objected to a strong statement supporting deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, U.S. and European sources said.

Although the major topics in the morning session of the ninth annual economic summit conference were supposed to deal with economic issues, the discussion turned to the planned placement of 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe beginning in December.

A European source, speaking on condition that he not be identified, said the French opposed a strong statement supporting the deployment. Such a statement was viewed as support for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, who is in the midst of a general election campaign in which her support for the missile deployment has been an issue.

The European source said that the Italian position was close to the French and that both wanted a stronger focus on economic issues before issuing a statement about arms control.

The missiles were a topic at a dinner of the summit participants Saturday night, when Mr. Reagan suggested that the foreign ministers prepare a declaration on the issue.

The ministers produced three drafts — a strongly worded U.S. draft, a British version considered close to the U.S. position and a German position that was more moderate, the European source said.

Earlier, the leaders, with the exception of President Francois Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, attended a service at Bruton Parish Church.

■ Reagan, Mitterrand Meet

Earlier, Lou Cannon and Hobart Rowen of The Washington Post reported from Williamsburg.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mitterrand acted quickly Saturday night to dispel fears that a major U.S.-French monetary conflict would disrupt harmony among the Western allies.

One U.S. official said, "The French are bolding out." But he indicated the problem was not insurmountable.

West German officials said Chancellor Helmut Kohl stressed concern Sunday that high U.S. interest rates were disrupting money.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Associated Press  
Leaders gather in Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia. They are, from left, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada; Gaston Thorn, president of the European Commission; Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany; President Francois Mitterrand of France; President Ronald Reagan; Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan; Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

Washington — The Soviet Union has warned that it might move nuclear weapons into other Warsaw Pact countries, and the United States in return has accused Moscow of "unwarranted threats of retaliation" against plans to upgrade NATO nuclear forces with U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

The Soviet Union warned Friday that it might introduce nuclear weapons in other Warsaw Pact countries if the United States deployed the new medium-range missiles.

The decision of the United States and NATO to start the deployment of new American missiles in Europe, if it will be carried out, will force the Soviet Union to reconsider the decision it adopted last year concerning the unilateral moratorium on the further deployment of medium-range systems in the European zone," Moscow said.

The Soviet government statement, published Saturday in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda

## Syrian Forces in Lebanon Seem Likely to Remain Dug In

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — Syrian officials and Western diplomats here believe there is no likelihood that President Hafez al-Assad will accept the Israeli-Lebanese security agreement and withdraw his troops from Lebanon.

At the same time, many Arab and Western diplomats agree that Syria, while eager to avoid a full-scale confrontation with Israel, has been emboldened by the stepped-up military aid it has received from the Soviet Union and might welcome minor skirmishing in the Bekaa, Lebanon's eastern valley, to polish its image as a confrontation state.

Lieutenant General Mustafa Tlas, the Syrian defense minister, was quoted Friday as insisting that his forces' dispositions in Lebanon "are of a defensive nature."

"The style of Israeli is traditional and well known," General Tlas

said. "It always consists in accusing others of preparing for war, in order to cover its own preparations for an aggression that it has already decided and prepared for."

The deputy commander in chief of the armed forces confirmed that Syrian fighters Wednesday "con-

tracted from Israeli besieged West Beirut last summer were moved into Lebanon from Syria.

But Western military analysts here confirm General Tlas's contention that the overall Syrian disposition is defensive, noting that units have broadly taken advantage of the western slopes of the mountain range east of the Bekaa to dig in.

The same diplomatic analysts dismiss Israeli suggestions that Syrian troops might go on the offensive against the powerful Israeli force in Lebanon. But at a time when Syria is making a strenuous effort to win Arab support for its stand against the U.S.-sponsored security agreement, limited Israeli air strikes against Syrian units would undercut the point that Mr. Assad is standing defiant and alone against Israel.

According to information obtained here and on a trip into the Bekaa, the estimated 40,000 Syrian troops in eastern and northern Lebanon are in a fairly relaxed posture.

This month Syria's 4,000-member 85th Motorized Infantry Brigade and the 1,400-man Hittin Brigade from the Palestine Liberation Army, both of which were with-

drawn from Israeli besieged West Beirut last summer, were moved into Lebanon from Syria.

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"We see it as completely pro-Israel," the Assad adviser said. "Until now, America is not thinking about the Arab world."

The Syrians regard the presence of their troops in Lebanon as a major card to be played in future ne-

gotiations for a Middle East settlement, which in their view would include an Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights and a resolution of the Palestinian question.

But particularly after the U.S. acquiescence in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last June, Mr. Assad appears to have few illusions that the Reagan administration is about to address these concerns.

"I think the problem ever since last September has been American credibility," a West European envoy said. "What can the Americans deliver? I don't think that the Syrians are convinced that American credibility is any greater as a result of the Lebanon agreement."

A consensus among Western diplomats here is that by keeping its troops in Lebanon — and by realizing a profoundly ambivalent Arab opinion — Mr. Assad hopes to render the agreement a dead letter, since Israel has said it will not withdraw from Lebanon if Syria and its Palestinian allies do not go.

For now Syria does not appear to envision more radical steps against the Gemayel government, such as halting traffic on the Beirut-Damascus highway, for which Damascus could lose Arab sympathy. But with a number of armed allies in Lebanon, the Syrians have demonstrated capacity for heating up the situation there.

Though extremely risky for Syria, a major conflict with Israel would be almost certain to embroil the Soviet Union, particularly if the Israeli Air Force tried to knock out the newly installed Soviet-managed SA-5 batteries.

A Western envoy said in such a "worst-case scenario" Damascus would count on Moscow to be drawn into the diplomacy for ending the war, offsetting the influence of Washington.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Gandhi Issues Appeal in Punjab

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on a visit to the troubled northern state of Punjab, said Sunday that extremists could wreck the country. "It takes a lot of effort and time to build a house, but seconds to destroy it," Mrs. Gandhi told a rally in the Punjab city of Ludhiana. "We must guard against such dangers and keep the national interest in mind."

The Press Trust of India news agency quoted Mrs. Gandhi as saying that leaders of a militant Sikh campaign for religious and political concessions from the central government appeared to have lost control of extremists who had resorted to acts of violence. A policeman was killed outside the holiest Sikh shrine in Amritsar and 21 people died in clashes with police during a road blockade in Punjab in April.

The government and police have charged that several wanted extremists, including the leader of a banned Sikh organization advocating armed struggle for a separate Sikh state, have been hiding inside the temple complex. Leaders of the Sikh Akali Dal party, which seeks greater autonomy for Punjab where most of the country's 12 million Sikhs live, say their campaign is peaceful.

### Turkish Papers Report on Raid

ISTANBUL (AP) — A major Turkish military operation in southeastern Turkey was directed against Kurdish insurgents and Armenian terrorists hiding in northern Iraq, Turkish newspapers reported Sunday.

Quoting official sources in the area, newspaper dispatches identified the armed groups as linked to bands that launched a campaign of terror against the central government in the years before the Sept. 12, 1980, military coup. The authorities have withheld full details on the operation. According to official announcements, Turkish troops spilled over into the Iraqi territory in pursuit of the armed groups based in the mountainous area. The attack reportedly had the approval of the Iraqi government.

### New Party Being Set Up in Turkey

ANKARA (Reuters) — The son of one of Turkey's major political heroes announced Sunday that he was forming a new party, the fifth to emerge since the ruling generals lifted a ban on politics for November's general elections.

Erdal Inonu, son of the late former prime minister and president Ismet Inonu, said: "Our party's program will have similarities with Social Democratic parties in the Western context, but we will also take the realities of our country into effect."

Mr. Inonu's party, expected to be officially registered shortly, is the second left-of-center group to be formed since the ban on politics was lifted last month.

### Pope to Make Lourdes Pilgrimage

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John Paul II announced Sunday that he will make a pilgrimage this summer to the Roman Catholic shrine of Lourdes in southwest France.

Speaking shortly after his weekly Angelus blessing, the pontiff said he would travel to the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes on Aug. 15. Vatican officials said the pilgrimage, originally scheduled for July 1981 but delayed by the shooting of the pope in May 1981, would last 24 hours.

The one-day visit to France, which is to follow a trip to his native Poland next month, will be the pope's 19th trip outside Italy since his election in 1978. His last trip to France was a visit to Paris and Liseaux in 1980.

### Irish Forum Opening Talks Today

DUBLIN (Reuters) — Politicians from both parts of Ireland will meet Monday in Dublin to begin discussing a blueprint for uniting the country and ending the centuries-old dispute between Protestants and Catholics.

Delegations from the three main parties in the Irish republic and the land will attend the opening session of the new forum, Dublin's latest initiative on the Irish problem.

Leaders of the Protestant majority in Northern Ireland, who want to remain linked to Britain, are boycotting the forum after branding it a farce and an assault on the Protestant community.

### Turnout Heavy in San Marino Vote

ROME (AP) — Officials in the tiny republic of San Marino reported a heavy turnout in Sunday's parliamentary elections as thousands of emigrants returned from the United States, France and other countries to cast their votes.

No results were expected before Monday morning, the government press spokesman, Roberto De Biagi, said in a telephone interview. There was no immediate indication whether the Communist-dominated coalition government would receive a new mandate in the face of a strong challenge by the Christian Democratic opposition.

The tiny city-state's electoral register of 21,000 includes 7,500 citizens living abroad. Mr. De Biagi said 3,500 emigrants, including more than 500 from the United States and 500 from France, had returned to San Marino, where absentee balloting is not allowed.

### Bodies of 50 Ugandans Are Found

KAMPALA, Uganda (AP) — The bodies of about 50 Ugandans who had been shot, stabbed and slashed to death were discovered near a village north of Kampala, according to the daily Mimeo newspaper.

The newspaper reported Saturday that residents in the area said the bodies were dumped from an unmarked truck Tuesday at Musseila village in Mpigi district, about 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of the Ugandan capital, Mimeo reported. Mimeo said the residents appealed to the authorities to bury the corpses, some of which were bound by the arms.

The area has been a stronghold of anti-government guerrillas. But last month the government said a major army offensive had driven them out. Ugandan Army soldiers have been accused by opposition leaders and church leaders of killing civilians while carrying out operations against rebels.

### Soviet Crew Criticized as Unruly

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet Navy has had to deal with serious discipline problems among the crew of one of its strategic command ships, the cruiser *Zhdanov*, according to a magazine report.

An ideological columnist, Communist of the Armed Forces, gave no details of the trouble on board the ship, which is based in the Black Sea, but it made clear it had caused deep concern among naval chiefs.

The author of the report, Rear Admiral E. Zimin, said there had been "deviations from the demands of our regulations and our moral norms" among the sailors and "flagrant violations of military discipline."

### Spain Surrenders Coup Suspect

MADRID (Reuters) — The alleged leader of a coup attempt in Equatorial Guinea last May 10 or 11 has been handed over to the West African state after seeking refuge in the Spanish Embassy in Malabo, a government statement said.

Foreign Minister Fernando Morán López of Spain flew to Malabo, the main town on Fernando Po island in Equatorial Guinea, on Tuesday to negotiate a solution with Teodoro Obiang Nguema, the president of the former Spanish colony.

The statement issued Saturday said that Sergeant Venancio Mico, 23, was handed over the same day under guarantees that he would get a fair trial and would not be executed.

### Czechoslovak Activist Released From Prison

VIENNA — Václav Benda, 36, a spokesman of the Czechoslovak Charter 77 human rights movement, has been released from prison, where he was serving a sentence for subversion, émigré sources in Vienna said.

Mr. Benda, a computer programmer, was released Saturday. He was sentenced in October 1979 with five others, including Václav Havel, a prominent playwright who has since been released. He is a reputed leader of the FALN, which has killed five persons and caused \$3.3 million in damage in New York and other cities since 1974 in the name of independence for Puerto Rico.

MOSCOW (AP) — Foreign Minister Fernando Morán López of Spain, a Socialist, arrived Sunday in Moscow for talks he hoped "will promote a further development of Soviet-Spanish relations," Tass said.

BUDAPEST (AP) — A six-day conference on international affairs, bringing together legislators from around the world, is to open here Monday. It will be the first meeting of the Interparliamentary Union in a Soviet-bloc country.

REYKJAVIK (UPI) — A glacier-covered volcano erupted Sunday, threatening to melt part of Europe's largest glacier and to cut the main road between eastern and western Iceland.

MAPUTO, Mozambique (Reuters) — President Samora Machel of Mozambique has taken over the Defense Ministry in a cabinet reshuffle, according to a communiqué.

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## East Germany Moves Against Pacifist Group

By Paul Bolding  
Reuters

BERLIN — East Germany's expulsion of 16 young Christian pacifists from the southern city of Jena is intended to weaken the country's small unofficial peace movement, Western diplomats said here Sunday.

It could also foreshadow a new clampdown in the city of Warsaw Pact decides to deploy new missiles in Eastern Europe, as the Soviet Union hinted Friday night, they said.

Several dozen young pacifists carried banners with slogans including "swords into plowshares" and "renounce the use of force," phrases setting them apart from official banners mostly attacking NATO policies, the friends reported.

Several of the banners were destroyed by state security agents in the crowd, but no one was arrested, they said.

The friends said the explosions could be a foretaste of repression against the peace movement as the Warsaw Pact weighs its reaction to the NATO deployment plans.

They said East Germany appeared to have been relatively tolerant of the independent peace movement while world attention was focused on the NATO plan, dealing only with the most vocal and publicity-minded campaigners.

## French Support Missiles in Poll

Reuters

PARIS — Forty-five percent of French nationals favor the deployment of U.S.-made Pershing nuclear missiles in France to improve defense, according to an opinion poll released Sunday by the French political weekly *Le Point*.

A survey of 5,000 people in France, West Germany, Britain, Italy and the United States was conducted by the Louis Harris Institute from April 14 to May 5.

## FALN Terrorist Is Recaptured

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A Puerto Rican terrorist who escaped from a hospital prison ward in New York City in 1979 was recaptured in Mexico on Thursday, law enforcement officials in New York have announced.

Two persons were killed and three wounded in gun battles with the Mexican federal police after the capture, the officials said Friday.

"They do not contribute to a favorable political climate," the spokesman said.

U.S. and NATO officials also

denounced the actions.

Friends of the Jena group

appeared on West Berlin television last week and vowed to keep the fight for pan-European disarmament and to back the East German movement from outside.

Friends of the Jena peace campaigners said there had been an unofficial demonstration in the city during an official peace rally last weekend.

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## For the Record

TOKYO (AP) — Five more bodies were found Sunday along the shores of northwestern Japan, bringing the death toll from Thursday's earthquake and tidal wave to 54, with 48 people still missing, the police said.

MILDENHALL, England (UPI) — A Beechcraft (Mentor) T-34C trainer aircraft crashed Sunday at an air show at the U.S. Air Force base at Mildenhall in eastern England, killing the two civilian fliers.

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## Change by Democrat Helped Save MX

By Michael Geler  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — An irony of President Ronald Reagan's MX victory in the House last week is that the pivotal figure on the administration's side was not a senior Republican but a liberal Democrat who made his first mark in Congress as a Pentagon critic.

Representative Les Aspin, 44, Democrat of Wisconsin, is a sharp-minded, glib former Pentagon "whiz kid" with a master's degree from Oxford and a doctorate in economics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who was elected to Congress 13 years ago.

Last Tuesday, on the eve of the House vote, Mr. Reagan quoted Mr. Aspin at length in a signed article in *The Washington Post* in support of the MX intercontinental ballistic missile, a testimonial to the importance of Mr. Aspin's voice and to his transition from maverick to man of the center on arms questions.

"Aspin carried a lot of intellectual weight for us," a White House aide said.

Mr. Aspin was sharply criticized by some Democrats for the position he took on the MX and he

agreed in an interview that the decision to support the president on the missile represented a unique and risky experiment for liberals like himself.

But it would have been worse for the Democrats and for achieving arms control agreements with Moscow to oppose the president at this time, Mr. Aspin said.

Mr. Aspin described the vote on the MX as part of a bargain. What the president got was the missile; what he gave was a far more explicit pledge than before to seek arms agreements with the Soviet Union.

The MX, Mr. Aspin said, may well give Mr. Reagan the "leverage" to succeed in those talks.

He agreed that he and other Democrats who supported the MX could wind up with egg on their faces if the bargain with Mr. Reagan fell through. Once started, big weapons systems are hard to stop, Mr. Aspin said, and there is no guarantee that Congress will vote the MX in future funding votes if the president fails to fulfill his promises on arms control.

"What really is going on is a difficult experiment," Mr. Aspin said. "We've had experiments before, like the Social Security Commis-

sion, where you have a bargain between the legislature and the executive. But it's usually a one-shot deal; where they come together for one vote, one piece of legislation, endorsed all its recommendations.

Mr. Aspin said he had voted for the MX for three reasons.

First, he said, he believes it will help Mr. Reagan bargain with Moscow because the combination of the highly accurate MX and the Navy's new *Tomcat-2* missile poses a serious long-term threat to Moscow's land-based missile force, and maybe the Russians "will be willing to make some accommodation to that."

"The second reason," he said, "is that I'm convinced it would be a bad position for the Democrats to be against the Scowcroft commission recommendations. If MX had lost because Democrats had opposed it, then comes November 1984, [and] Ronald Reagan studies changes in the U.S. negotiating position at the strategic arms reduction talks with the Soviet Union scheduled to resume in Geneva on June 8."

Several such changes, along with deployment of 100 MX missiles now and work on a new and less threatening small missile for the future, were all recommended earlier this year by a bipartisan presidential advisory commission headed by retired General Brent Scowcroft. Mr. Reagan named the

commission when Congress rejected the MX last winter and has endorsed all its recommendations.

As to the genuineness of the president's intentions, Mr. Aspin said: "we are about to find out" in a first test as Mr. Reagan studies changes in the U.S. negotiating position at the strategic arms reduction talks with the Soviet Union scheduled to resume in Geneva on June 8.

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Les Aspin

this don't go away. Even if you had the votes to kill it now, a year or two from now the Russians will do something like invade Afghanistan and the right wing will ride back into town saying that the Soviets did it because they feel emboldened and politically daring because they've got an advantage on us. And bang, we're back to building MX and God knows what else and at what cost, and we'd probably wind up with 200 or 300 rather than 100."

With those Scowcroft recommendations approved, Mr. Aspin said, Democrats can hold Mr. Reagan accountable.

The third reason, Mr. Aspin said, "is that this damn thing isn't

going to go away. Big weapons like

MX and God knows what else

and at what cost, and we'd probably wind up with 200 or 300 rather than 100."

## Siege's End Offers Brief Reprieve To a Border Town in Nicaragua

By Christopher Dickey  
*Washington Post Service*

JALAPA, Nicaragua — Siegewardly residents clustered at the doors of their houses to watch the first convoy of traffic to make it in or out of this small town since an ambush by anti-Sandinist rebels cut the roads almost three days before.

The latest siege appeared to be over by last Wednesday, but few of the 11,000 people in this town near the Honduran border saw it as other than a brief reprieve.

This was the third time in a month that the only road here has been cut for days at a time; the third time since December that rebels of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force under the command of Pedro Pablo Ortiz Centeno, a former Nicaraguan National Guard sergeant known as "Suicide," have

launched a major push in the area. In Monagua, the end of the fighting here and the reopening of the road was presented as a great victory. "Beasts on their way back to Honduras" read the banner headline on one of Friday's Sandinist dailies.

While most of the rest of Nicaragua talks about war but lives in peace, this province of Nueva Segovia is deep in the middle of that part of the civil war and partly what the Sandinists claim it is, an outside aggression. The Sandinists said they had lost 23 men in the latest fighting here and killed 95 "counterrevolutionaries," as the rebels are called. Officials estimate that the *contra* force that has made Jalapa its strategic target numbers 1,200 troops. Estimates of the total number of rebels range from 4,000 to 10,000.

Some of the militia were staking out the dirt highway, where jeeps and trucks race past in an attempt to make a more difficult target for rebel snipers or mortar fire from the hills.

Jalapa's walls are covered with posters and pages torn from Sandinist newspapers recalling atrocities committed by the deposed dictatorship and its soldiers, some of whom, like Suicide, now lead the rebels.

Lucia Serrano, 61, looks out on

## U.S. Evangelical Groups Debate Ethics of Nuclear Arms

By Russell Chandler  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

PASADENA, California — For the first time since the splitting of the atom, a large representative group of evangelical Protestants has met to wrestle with the moral implications of the nuclear arms race.

No position statements were issued at the three-day conference, called "The Church and Peacemaking in the Nuclear Age."

But the gathering here, which ended Saturday, was attended by 1,400 evangelicals and represented a "major rethinking" of Protestant views on war and disarmament, conference organizers said.

And it placed the evangelical wing of U.S. Christianity squarely in line with the emphasis on peacemaking that is broadly visible throughout the American religious community.

Unlike the Roman Catholic bishops in the United States, who early this month issued a letter opposing nuclear weapons, and unlike the National Council of Churches and many mainline Protestant denominations, which also have announced stances on nuclear arms and peacemaking, the evangelicals have been too diverse in view and too loosely organized to seek a consensus on the matter.

Critics of the gathering, which was organized by 41 evangelical groups, said the conference did not

offer a "balanced presentation of views."

Conference leaders denied that contention, although several acknowledged in interviews that the workshops predominantly leaned toward pacifist beliefs.

Billy Graham, the evangelist, who in recent months has spoken out strongly against the arms race, sent a telegram backing the conference but saying that other obligations prevented him from attending.

Jerry Falwell, leader of the fundamentalist Moral Majority group, was not invited to participate. He has announced a campaign supporting President Ronald Reagan's nuclear policies and has criticized those he has labeled as nuclear "frozenniks."

Those attending the conference tend to be young, white, and well-educated.

Ronald J. Sider, a pacifist and theologian professor at Eastern Baptist Seminary in Philadelphia, said he estimated that perhaps one-third of evangelical Christians would support a freeze on levels of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Sider's proposal at the conference that a civilian-based, non-violent peacekeeping force be established was well-received both by advocates of pacifism and by people opting for "peace for strength," including General Robert Mathis, former vice chief of staff of the

U.S. Air Force and a conference speaker.

Mr. Sider said that 75 percent to 80 percent of the population would have to vote for his civilian-based defense concept to make it feasible.

He also said that such a force would be costly.

Most of the participants appeared to approve when Jim Wallis of Washington, D.C., who had been jailed earlier in the week for leading a prayer protest for peace in the Capitol Rotunda, said:

"The nuclear arms race is a heresy, a blasphemy, a sin against God."

He added: "A new abolitionist movement is beginning, a new stage in the formation of a movement of Christians committed to the abolition of nuclear weapons."

Mr. Wallis, editor of *Sojourners* magazine and a leader of an evangelical social action group, said the conference showed that "more and more church people are willing to make deep personal sacrifices and

take risks — even to face arrest and go to jail — to end the arms race."

One of 242 people charged with unlawful conduct in the demonstration against the MX missile in the Capitol building last week, Mr. Wallis said the growing religious opposition to nuclear arms "will require a movement of conscience at least as strong as the abolitionists or Gandhi's struggle to free India."

But he said that the conference "legitimizes the threat of nuclear war as a matter of faith. We all say this question is so important that it can't be left alone. This is not just a political issue; this is an urgent matter of faith for a biblical people."

The conference featured speeches by dozens of evangelical leaders and 115 workshops ranging from "The Just War: Can a Christian Fight?" to "Peacemaking and Feminism."

The major speakers tended to fall into one of two groups.

One set offered a pacifist message, contending that killing is incompatible with the Christian faith. The second espoused a "just war" concept, emphasizing the inevitability of war in a fallen, or corrupt, society where evil exists.

Senator William Armstrong said he agreed with Mr. Reagan's concept of the need for a "holy war" against the "evil and repressive" forces of the Soviet Union.

He said an alternative to the U.S. military policy might be Mr. Reagan's suggested "high-tech, nonnuclear, purely defensive missile system" to destroy "incoming nuclear weapons" aimed at the United States.

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never attacked the town. Rather, the action seemed a probe, another strike to wear down resistance.

With the fighting over for the moment and the road open, men and women in broad straw hats went back to work in the rich tobacco fields that surround the town. Children trudged off to school. Even the ban on beer sales was lifted.

Residents were exhausted from several nights of "revolutionary vigil," which consists of sitting in their doorways with whistles to blow if strangers pass. Now they sat nodding over their bottles as what passes for a local hotel.

The 45 beds in the town's hospital were full last Monday, according to its director, a 23-year-old medical student. By Wednesday, when the first cars entered the town, the dead and the seriously wounded had been flown out.

But the tension is unrelenting. The sound of distant gunshots mingled with the crowing of roosters at first light almost every morning. Always there are men with guns around, most often the militia troops in their ragged brown shirts standing among other peasants to the fields, or bivouacked in the bug-infested tobacco barns.

Some of the militia were staking out the dirt highway, where jeeps and trucks race past in an attempt to make a more difficult target for rebel snipers or mortar fire from the hills.

Jalapa's walls are covered with posters and pages torn from Sandinist newspapers recalling atrocities committed by the deposed dictatorship and its soldiers, some of whom, like Suicide, now lead the rebels.

Suicide, 32, and some of his

companions were straightforward about their objectives for this area when they were interviewed in March just before the current push.

Jalapa, which lies in the center of a broad valley, has three of the few air strips in this mountainous region. It is a 20-minute drive from the Honduran border.

Jalapa could be taken and held even for a few days, Suicide's men said, the arms that now have to be carried in on mules or on the rebels' backs could be flown in or trucked in. If Jalapa could be held longer, then Nueva Segovia might be declared liberated territory, and international support could be openly solicited. The rebels already receive material support from the United States.

Last week's fighting came to within two miles (3.2 kilometers) of Jalapa, at a settlement east of here known as El Carbon. In one action May 22, the rebels ambushed a military convoy that included a group of U.S. journalists. But the rebels

threw walls from her house. She is obviously frightened. "Nobody knows what they would do with us," said Mrs. Serrano, then added thoughtfully, "They would take our lives."

"The people who are here are here to stay," said Sister Lisa Fitzgerald, an American who is a Maryknoll missionary. But Jalapa's only defense is a trench guarded every night by men, women and sometimes children as young as 13.

First Lieutenant Nestor Lopez of the Sandinist Army told reporters that army troops are deployed in this area, along with units from the militia, the Interior Ministry, the border patrol and a 1,200-man battalion of reservists. He asserted that the rebels operate entirely out of Honduras.

Here and in other towns of the region even Sandinist sympathizers said they believed there were people among them who back the rebels and a much larger group that would rather remain neutral. Neutrality, however, is an increasingly difficult option to exercise here.

Lucia Serrano, 61, looks out on

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## South African Border Slowdown Seen to Pressure Lesotho on ANC

By Joseph Lelyveld  
*New York Times Service*

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa slowed down traffic Friday at its main border post with Lesotho, showing that its arsenal of measures against states that harbor personnel of the underground African National Congress includes economic as well as military weapons.

The border post, at a Caledon River bridge, is the main link between landlocked Lesotho and the outside world.

The slowdown appears to have started Thursday afternoon, shortly after a bomb exploded under a car in Bloemfontein, a South African city that is only 80 miles (128 kilometers) from Maseru, the Lesotho capital. No one was injured in the blast, but it came just six days after a car-bomb explosion in Pretoria that killed 19 persons and wounded about 200.

A major traffic jam was said to have developed at the border as police on the South African side thoroughly searched every vehicle. The police explained that they were short-handed at the border because of the "terrorist threat" South Africa is facing. However, a government source later confirmed that the border slowdown was designed to remind Lesotho of South Africa's unhappiness over the continued presence of members of the African National Congress in the country.

Lesotho, a small, impoverished country, depends heavily on South Africa, which surrounds it. About 40 percent of Lesotho's gross domestic product is derived from the wages of migrants who labor on South African gold mines and farms.

The incipient crisis on Lesotho's border comes at the end of a three-week tour by its prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, of Communist nations that included China, North Korea, the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. In Beijing, in a move that obviously displeased South Africa, he broke his government's ties with Taiwan and formally recognized China.

South African security officials have been charging for two years that Lesotho is allowing itself to be used as a "springboard" for attacks by black South African rebels. Lesotho, for its part, has complained that South Africa is allowing a group of insurgents called the Lesotho Liberation Army to use its territory for cross-border attacks.

South African soldiers crossed the Caledon River on Dec. 9 and attacked residences used by the ANC, killing 42 persons. The underground said the car-bomb explosion in Pretoria last week was a reprisal for that raid; South Africa then responded with an air raid Monday on supposed ANC installations in Maputo, the Mozambique capital.

South Africa's state radio reported Friday that the ANC had claimed responsibility for Thursday's bombing in Bloemfontein in a call to its offices there from Lesotho. But there was no independent confirmation that the outlawed movement had been behind the blast. Last weekend the ANC protested to South Africa about the slowdown at the border crossing.

An aide to Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said that Mr. Botha had agreed to meet later this week with Foreign Minister Evaristus R. Sekhonyana to ask him what Lesotho had done "to get rid of ANC elements."

About 120 members of the ANC were reported to have flown out of

Maseru following the December raid by South Africa. But it was never clear that they all left Lesotho, which says it is ready to take in refugees from South Africa as long as they are not guerrillas.

Aside from its overland and air connections to South Africa, Lesotho's only links to the world are flights to Swaziland, Botswana and Mozambique — five a week, in all.

Meanwhile, in Swaziland, another landlocked black state that is heavily dependent on South Africa, the ANC became the object Thursday of a police crackdown in which at least two persons were arrested and a cache of arms reportedly was seized.

And in South Africa, a campaign seems to have begun to make the civilian population conscious of the security measures that may be necessary to deal with the threat of urban bombings. A television broadcast Wednesday used film clips from Northern Ireland in what was presented as a preview of the kind of measures that may soon become necessary.

■ **Pretoria, Maseru Plan Talks**

The foreign ministers of South Africa and Lesotho plan to meet for talks on Lesotho's relationship with the African National Council, a South African spokesman said Saturday in Johannesburg, according to a Reuters report. On Friday, Lesotho's Foreign Ministry protested to South Africa about the slowdown at the border crossing.

An aide to Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said that Mr. Botha had agreed to meet later this week with Foreign Minister Evaristus R. Sekhonyana to ask him what Lesotho had done "to get rid of ANC elements."

About 120 members of the ANC were reported to have flown out of

## Rhine, Moselle Valleys Hit by Record Flooding

*The Associated Press*

COLOGNE — Cold, muddy waters isolated towns, knocked out power and ravaged vineyards Sunday in West Germany's worst flooding in decades.

Hundreds of homes and shops were inundated in the second major flood in barely six weeks and the third this year. Damage was still being assessed but was estimated in the millions of marks.

"But the people are already accustomed to it and know better this time how to react," Mr. Vogt said. "People are leaving their stuff behind. They probably learned from their experience a few weeks ago."

There were no reports of evacuation orders, but many residents left their homes voluntarily or temporarily moved to the upper floors of their buildings.

At least 11 deaths were blamed on the flooding, including those of six persons killed when an express train hit a mudslide and jumped the tracks last week outside Cologne.

Cologne's Old Town district was turned into a "little Venice" on Sunday as the murky Rhine River reached a record level of

9.9 meters (32 1/2 feet), breaking the 9.84-meter mark set April 13.

Conditions were even worse in the Rodenkirchen district of Cologne, where "many houses are just islands," said Reinhard Vogt, a flood control official.

"But the people are already accustomed to it and know better this time how to react," Mr. Vogt said. "People are leaving their stuff behind. They probably learned from their experience a few weeks ago."

There were no reports of evacuation orders, but many residents left their homes voluntarily or temporarily moved to the upper floors of their buildings.

People paddled through streets in rowboats in the hardest-hit areas along the Rhine and the Moselle River. Volunteers in boats also ferried food, newspapers and emergency supplies to people who were cut off by the floodwaters.



Days of heavy rains left Cologne's Old Town under floodwaters Sunday.

Telephones and electricity were out of service in many areas, authorities said.

In Bonn, floodwalls and sandbags kept the waters from flooding the U.S. Embassy and the Building Ministry.

■ **Flood Kills French Boy**

A 5-year-old boy died on Saturday after falling into the swollen Aujon River north of Dijon, France, officials in Paris told Reuters on Sunday. Evacuations and other emergency operations took place in flood-stricken areas of eastern France.

## Tyroleans Assert German Ethnicity in Italian Campaign

By Henry Kamm  
*New York Times Service*

BOLZANO, Italy — "I, too, feel Austrian," said the president of the northern Italian province of Bolzano, known in German as the autonomous province of Bozen-Südtirol. "Even today, Austria is our fatherland and Italy our state. I don't feel Italian."

The president, Silvius Magnago, 69, was defending himself against campaign attacks from the opposition. Together with the rest of Italy, the people of the province will elect a new Parliament in Rome on June 26 and 27.

Campaigning is active throughout this prosperous Alpine province, which the victorious powers of World War I detached from Austria in 1919 and incorporated into Italy as a reward for Rome's joining the war against its German and Austrian allies in 1915.

The party has four seats in the Chamber of Deputies and three in the Senate.

But unlike the rest of Italy, where the campaign turns on the issue of which of the national political organizations will form the next government, the parties and their leaders are hardly mentioned.

At issue here is political control over the German-speaking majority, 280,000 of a total population of 430,000. Ethnic Italians number 123,000. The rest are mainly Germans, a mountain people descended from the non-German original inhabitants.

Mr. Magnago, who lost a leg in the service of the German Army in World War II, is the unmounted leader of the South Tyrolean People's Party, which represents the interests of the great majority of the ethnic German population, a traditionalist, Roman Catholic people.

The party has four seats in the Chamber of Deputies and three in the Senate.

For the first time, the party's right to be the sole representative of the Tyroleans, as only those of German culture are called, is being challenged.

"We are living in a purely colonial situation," said Eva Klotz, 31, a high school teacher. She is one of the candidates presented by the Heimatbund party, an even more German-nationalist group running against the People's Party. "I am unfortunately an Italian citizen, whether I want to be or not."

The Heimatbund wants self-determination for the province rather than the large measure of autonomy that has been negotiated for it since World War II.

The first step toward self-determination was an agreement between Italy and Austria that was annexed to the peace treaty of 1947 between Italy and the Allies. The second was an autonomy statute negotiat-

ed between the Tyroleans and Rome in 1972.

Tyrolean autonomy requires public employees to be bilingual.

Education is in German through high school for those who wish it.

All public jobs must be apportioned by nationality, with 65 percent reserved for those who declare themselves German.

"Autonomy is revocable," said Miss Klotz, advocating the demand for a free state as a beginning, with the wish that Austrian Tyrol will find a way for reunification of the divided land.

"Surely the border drawn in 1919 is one of injustice," Mr. Magnago said. "Most South Tyroleans want to be back where they belong. But this is not realistic, because today you cannot change boundaries in Europe. We do not surrender the right to self-determination, but it is important to pursue this now."

The People's Party is focusing on

## Kenyan Official Removed From Election Post

*The Associated Press*

NAIROBI — Constitutional Affairs Minister Charles Njonjo, once considered one of Kenya's top three leaders, has been stripped of a key job in what is seen as a power struggle linked to September's general election.

The Kenya Times, the organ of the ruling Kenya African National Union, said Saturday that supervision of the balloting for the September election had been transferred from the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs to the office of Attorney General Mathew Muli. No reason was given.

President Daniel Arap Moi announced the election May 17 and said it was a bid to "clean the system." The announcement came nine days after Mr. Moi alleged there was a "traitor" in his government being "groomed by a foreign power" to replace him.

Neither Mr. Moi nor other loyalists who denounced the "traitor" identified the man they had in mind. But speculation focused on Mr. Njonjo, 63, a British-educated lawyer who was attorney general before taking over the newly created constitutional affairs portfolio in 1980.

## Labor-Led Liverpool Is a Challenge to Tories

By Jon Nordheimer  
*New York Times Service*

LIVERPOOL — Soon after the Labor Party took control of the City Council here in municipal elections May 5, the councilors voted to strip the ceremonial office of Lord Mayor of its pomp and regalia, selling its Rolls-Royce, open carriage and two Gelderland horses.

The move, it was intended to save money. But the Council now appears headed toward spending beyond the city's means, as Labor Party members on the Council have moved toward carrying out a campaign pledge of eventually adding 4,000 workers to the existing city payroll of 30,000.

"We will be spending more than we got and worry about it later," said Derek Hatton, 35, a Labor Council member for the last five years.

"At some stage," he said, "the city will run out of money. At some stage there will be a confrontation with the Tory government."

With more than 92,000 people out of work in Liverpool — more than 20 percent of the work force — the city is dependent on grants from the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for much of its public spending.

Mr. Hatton said that, as wide-

ly expected, Mrs. Thatcher is returned to power in the general election June 9, "she will be faced with three alternatives in how to deal with our socialist spending policies."

"She can disregard us and let the crisis continue," Mr. Hatton said. "She can back down, which she obviously won't do. Or, she is empowered to send in her own commissioner to try to run the city."

Mr. Hatton is regarded as the power behind the election success of a leftist Labor faction, which won 15 of the 51 Labor Party seats on the 99-member Council on a promise to provide Liverpool with its first socialist governing body.

"As a Marxist," he said, "I feel it is inevitable that the present economic system in Britain will collapse as it has already collapsed in Liverpool."

The leftist faction, which is known as Militant Tendency, has been largely disavowed by the national Labor leadership. But the faction's influence here has been strengthened by less ideological members of the local party who agree that only a radical course of action can bring hope to the city.

In winning its slim majority, Labor defeated a Liberal Party leadership that had held the balance of power, though not majority control, since 1973.

It was a decade in which the city confirmed a social and economic decline that led to riots two years ago in the Toxteth district, where most of Liverpool's 30,000 blacks live. Whites also took part in the rioting, in which shops were looted and buildings set on fire.

There have been some comparisons of the situation in Liverpool with that of Belfast, the capital of Northern Ireland, but such comparisons appeared more applicable earlier in the century when Irish Protestants as well as Roman Catholics flooded into the seaport looking for work on the docks.

Differences between Roman Catholics and Protestants have now subsided and have become secondary to economic problems. First- or second-generation Irish

Catholics now account for more than half of Liverpool's population of 500,000, and they are a source of Labor Party strength.

In the predominantly black districts, unemployment is running at more than 45 percent. But in the past, the blacks have been ineffectual as a voting bloc and none of the 51 Labor councilors and fewer than 200 of the 30,000 city workers are black.

The Labor Party victory was greeted with dire predictions by the losers. "The result," said Sir Trevor Jones, the ousted Liberal Party chairman of the council, "spells disaster for Liverpool."

But Terry Fields, a Marxist candidate for Parliament in the general election, said, "Liverpool is going to be a socialist laboratory for the rest of the country in the next few years."

## U.S. Pressed by Suit to Maintain Registry of Toxic Waste Victims

*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, under the pressure of a federal suit, has agreed to carry out the requirements of a 1980 law and establish an agency to maintain a national registry of victims of poisons seeping from toxic waste dumps.

The Department of Health and Human Services agreed to create the agency in an accord signed Thursday that settled a suit brought last December by the Environmental Defense Fund. The first-year cost of the agency, approximately \$8 million, is to come from the appropriation for the environmental fund.

The fund had charged that, despite the clear mandate of the legislation signed into law by President Jimmy Carter in 1980, the Reagan

administration had failed to create the agency or carry out its duties. These duties include establishing a registry of people exposed to toxic substances, creating a list of contaminated areas, and providing medical care and testing services to public health emergencies.

A spokesman for the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta said the new agency was actually created there several weeks ago in anticipation of the legal agreement.

The requirement to create the small agency was part of a government plan to clean up toxic waste dumps around the United States. A recent census by the Environmental Protection Agency identified 15,000 such dumps, but earlier official statements estimated that there might be as many as 100,000.

By David Burnham  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — William D. Ruckelshaus, the new head of the Environmental Protection Agency, has suggested that the Reagan administration consider creating a national commission to find "a universal way" to measure health

risks and how much it is willing to pay to reduce those risks.

Mr. Ruckelshaus said such a commission should be considered because "the present process" has tended to polarize public opinion about what he thinks is one of the central problems facing the United States.

The appeal to me of a commission," he said in an interview Saturday, "is that its members could be people who were universally respected by our society, not perceived as having any bias on one side or the other, and whose recommendations would be widely accepted."

He suggested that the commission might include poets, historians and "people from every walk of American life."

Mr. Ruckelshaus was the first head of the EPA from 1970 to 1973. He was reappointed to the position by President Ronald Reagan on March 21 after several House committees began investigating charges that the agency was poorly administered and that some of its programs had been used for political purposes. More than a dozen top officials, including its former head, Anne M. McGill-Burford, have resigned or been fired.

Mrs. Wilson, a St. Louis lawyer who has been board chairman since 1975, did not attend the meeting and was not available for comment. The meeting was called shortly after she notified Mr. Hooks on May 18 of his indefinite suspension.

She alleged that he had been in subordinate, conducted himself improperly and failed to cooperate with her efforts to obtain undivided information about organization operations.

In the letter, she said the commission might provide a credible way to educate the public and, in turn, the Congress on the lack of wisdom of the current system for regulating

## NAACP Board Supports Hooks, Asks Chairman for Resignation

By Milton Coleman  
*Washington Post Service*

NEW YORK — The board of directors of the NAACP has stripped the group's chairman, Margaret Bush Wilson, of all but ceremonial powers

## New Focus Urged in U.S. High Schools

Mastery of Subjects  
Called For in Report

By Gene L. Macroff

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — America's high schools cannot be seriously improved without totally revamping them, shifting emphasis from "dutiful attendance" to "mastery of subject matter," according to a report co-sponsored by the National Association of Secondary Schools and the National Association of Independent Schools.

The report will be released late this year, but a preview will appear in an article by Theodore R. Sizer in the June issue of *The Phi Delta Kappan*, a journal devoted to issues in elementary and secondary education. Mr. Sizer is a former dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Education and a former headmaster of Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts.

A report last month by the National Commission on Excellence in Education, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education, said high schools were in danger of being submersed by a "rising tide of mediocrity."

In his article, Mr. Sizer says high schools have absorbed too many tasks, students are not expected to take enough responsibility for their own learning, courses have little connection with the outside world, and teachers have too many students.

"Many adolescents," Mr. Sizer says, "completely high school unprepared for what follows in their lives: they are marginally literate, uninspired, possessed of only rudimentary skills and imbued with a narrow view of the world."

He recommends dropping such subjects as driver education and possibly interscholastic athletics; having deficient students do nothing but concentrate on reading, writing, and arithmetic; putting new stress on higher-level learning and grouping students by learning levels rather than age.

"Many aspects of schooling have become more important for their form than for their substance," Mr. Sizer said.

Too often, he says, what happens in a high school is determined by bus schedules, the number of seats in the cafeteria, or other seemingly peripheral concerns.



SOLO CROSSING — Peter Bird, an Englishman, is attempting a 10,000-mile rowboat journey across the Pacific. This photo was taken Friday from an Australian Air Force plane when he was 600 miles east of Cairns, Australia. He left San Francisco in August in a bid to become the first person to make such a trip alone.

## Proposed U.S. Nuclear Waste Site Runs Into Problems, Opposition

By Milton R. Benjamin

Washington Post Service

HANFORD, Washington — On a sage-covered plain east of the Rattlesnake Hills, a towering drilling stand ready to probe almost a mile down into some of the thickest lava deposits in the world to investigate their suitability as a repository for U.S. nuclear wastes.

The massive derrick, brought here from western Oklahoma, where it drilled the two deepest holes in the world in search of natural gas, was all set to begin sinking an exploratory shaft into the basalt of the Columbia River plateau Feb. 16.

But the huge orange rig sits idle — a \$10,000-a-day monument to the complex technical, political and social problems associated with picking America's first site for burial of radioactive wastes, which will remain highly toxic to man for centuries.

The Energy Department, which must conduct a detailed exploration of three possible locations before final selection is made, in March 1987, tried to get a head start here at the Hanford nuclear reservation, a 570-square-mile (1,482-square-kilometer) site used by the government since 1943 to produce plutonium for nuclear weapons.

On the basis of studies begun here in the late 1970s, the Energy

Department last year picked what experts concluded would be the optimum Hanford location for an exploratory shaft, published a draft environmental assessment, and prepared to drill.

But before it could begin, the department ran into criticism from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the state of Washington and Yakima Indians for trying to move too fast over uncharted ground.

The department backed off, and the Hanford site is now on the same timetable as the eight locations in five other states that are candidates to be the first waste repository.

"Unfortunately, there is no technical precedent for a geological repository for high-level nuclear waste," said David Pencz, a vice president of Golder Associates, which has been advising the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Many scientists suggest that it may take years longer than the Energy Department believes to address the questions involved.

The major issue here concerns how water flows through the rock and whether water could come into contact with nuclear waste and return to the environment, where it would pose a health threat.

In a site characterization report for Hanford, the Energy Department said its studies "unanimously

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The Philippine Bases

The editorial "How to Pay Marcos" (IHT, May 21) holds another smear campaign against the Philippine leadership, much like what happened during the previous Philippine-American military base negotiations five years ago.

The self-serving critics should be considered, however, in the light of the fact that President Marcos was the first Philippine leader to have successfully fought for the transformation of a basically colonial agreement into its present improved form. The lease was cut from an incredible 99 years to 44 in 1966, and amendments in 1979 established Philippine sovereignty over the bases.

Yet the agreement is far from ideal still. The forthcoming review of the agreement indeed has engendered a national debate that centers on the fundamental usefulness of the bases. Are they deterrents or magnets for nuclear attacks? What to do with the red-light districts that have blighted the communities around the bases? Why does the American "rent" for two of the largest foreign bases come to only \$50 million? (The rest of the \$500-million package consists of \$250 million in military credits, which of course have to be paid back, and \$200 million in economic aid subject to congressional approval.)

What is unquestioned, however, is that the Filipino people are one with their president in his resolve

to negotiate an agreement consistent with the nation's self-respect and sovereignty and interests.

LUIS V. OPLE  
Information Attaché,  
Philippine Mission, Geneva

### French Targeting

With regard to counting French missiles along with the U.S. missiles, as the Soviet Union asks: If memory serves, General de Gaulle led us to believe that French missiles were also pointed westward at the United States. Perhaps they still are? Could we ask around?

PHILIP DALLAS,  
Rome

### Swapping Prisoners

I am astonished not to see comment in the press on the disgraceful swapping of prisoners between democratic West Germany and the notorious Libyan "regime" of Muammar Qaddafi (IHT, May 10).

HISHAM A. BENGHALOUN,  
Manchester, England

### The Gods of Rome

Reading President Reagan's comments about school prayer (IHT, May 25), in which he contends that ancient Greeks and Romans declined when they began to "abandon their gods," I suddenly realized how sensitive this great man is to the unexpressed needs of the American people. With the courage and imagination he has dared to say what many would not dare to think — that to restore America to greatness we must turn from the Judeo-Christian tradition and bring back deities that Americans can really identify with: the Roman gods.

Although we are all no doubt

more liberal than once we were, it takes a brave man to celebrate the virtues of infidelity, incest, castration, infanticide, rape, patricide, matricide, murder and the kinkier forms of sex. Has the president never learned of the going co of Jupiter, Venus, Mars and the other Olympians, as rich in incident as the script for "Dallas"? Or is he just another victim of the day before federal grants for education?

JULIE HOLLANDS,  
Paris

### Politely, We Hope

A young student to the priesthood here in Rome is quoted as expressing his dismay in "1981 Shooting Left Mark on Papacy" (IHT, May 13): "When I'm ordained I have to go back to a parish in modern materialistic America and I have no new hope to offer to our people ... about divorce, contraception and so many other issues on which the church seems rigid and heartless."

But what if there is more than a casual relationship between materialism, divorce and the use of contraceptives by unmarried and married? I would argue from the history of ancient Rome that the relation is far from causal.

If so, the pope should be seen as a prophet interpreting Peter's "Save yourselves from this perverse generation" (Acts 2, 40). But many Americans apparently have a Polynesian streak even when the situation requires a sterner message.

REV. THOMAS BRUMMEL,  
Rome

### Unemployment Pays

Regarding the report "1984 Australian Budget Draft Approved by Bonn Cabinet" (IHT, May 19):

After the new budget has been imposed, unemployed West Germans without children will be entitled to 63 percent of their last net

wage, and longer-term unemployed to 56 percent, reduced respectively from 68 and 58 percent.

Apparently, a person could do absolutely no work for a year or more and still be paid more than 50 percent of his previous wage. It's a wonder why anyone works in the Federal Republic.

ANN HALFORD,  
Château d'Oex, Switzerland

### Interpreting Maclean

Off and on I see your esteemed paper in the American Center here. Some weeks ago a reporter in Moscow made a new point of international importance when he informed your readers that the just deceased Donald Maclean, the British diplomat who defected to Moscow in 1951 and worked there for the Soviet Union as a foreign policy analyst, had said he "became a Soviet spy out of conviction." Izvestia, he said, treated him as a "convinced Communist." The Moscow correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in London surmised, however, that the traitor, due to BBC broadcasts hinting at a coming war, was very much "worried" and the paper said editorially that he was "tormented by doubts."

Is the position of Maclean in your correspondent's view different from a traitor who sells his country for money? What was the object of your correspondent in making the distinction?

Didn't he attack the arsenal of thought of nationalists who stand against the Soviet Union's design of world domination?

The information passed to Russia by Maclean after he got it from the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission during the four years he was in Washington at the British Embassy there enabled Russia to explode its first nuclear bomb in 1949.

M.A. FALAHI,  
Lahore, Pakistan

### A UNESCO-Wise Resident Replies to a Recent Visitor

Regarding "Russia Plays the UNESCO Game Better Than U.S. Professor says" (IHT, April 22):

Like all good travel writing, your news story about the brief visit of Chester E. Finn Jr., member of a special U.S. delegation to UNESCO, nicely evoked a sense of his wonderment and discovery.

UNESCO is indeed like a village in that exotic land which is the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Its cultural habits, expressions and folkways can seem baffling to a newcomer.

Yet it is also a microcosm, with all of the real world's dreams, deficiencies and intractable difficulties of communication. As a resident if not a native of that land, I am a little torn. I am glad that Mr. Finn — and the reporter of The New York Times — discovered it, but I wish they had stayed long enough to understand it better.

Had they been with us through the end of the conference, they would have heard me discuss some of the points which worried some.

Clearly, this is not just a "game." It is a serious forum for the juxtaposition of "ideologies" and ideas; even if it is a place where practical programs are proposed, debated

and carried out. True, the conference in question (on education for peace and international cooperation) did indeed, as I noted at its close, lose an opportunity to adopt resolutions more clearly consonant with UNESCO's founding principles, as well as with greater likelihood of achieving a practical impact in a world where the needs are so widespread and urgent. In that sense it can only add to the perception by many Americans that UNESCO is increasingly irrelevant to the real problems of today, particularly at a time when Western values are under attack.

Other like-minded nations are also concerned about this trend. That is why we work closely with our friends at UNESCO.

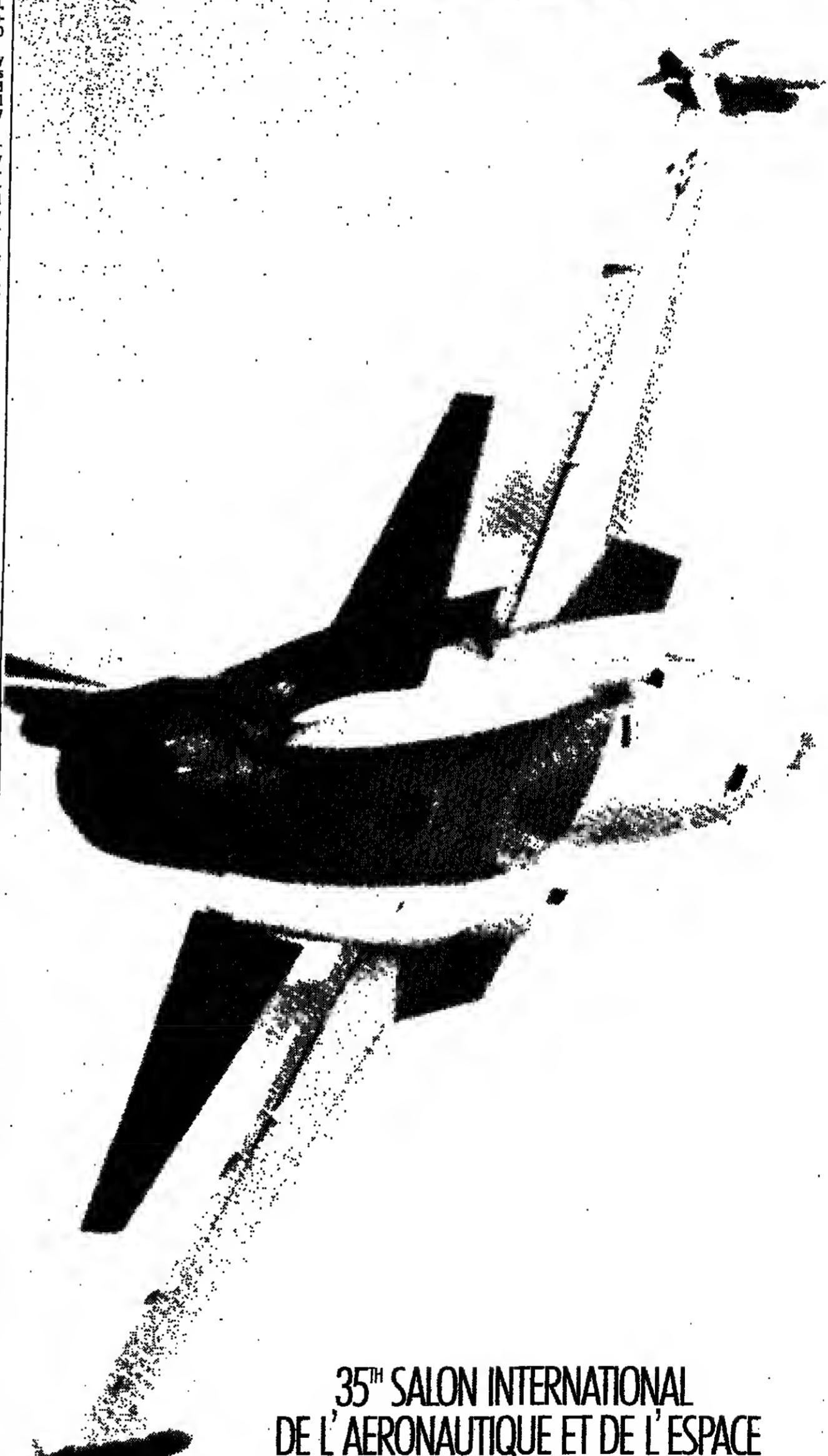
In fact, this cooperation is the key to our effectiveness, and it produced some significant successes during this conference.

UNESCO can be made productive, although far too much is becoming theoretical and polemic. While there are many worthwhile programs, much, both procedural and substantive, still remains to be done. UNESCO, like other international organizations, must either tighten its belt (to zero real pro-

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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Strange Arms Control

The people who brought you the biggest tax cut ever as an exercise in revenue raising now present: the biggest American missile ever as an exercise in arms control.

Orwellian, says Senator Mark Hatfield. A hawk, says Senator Alan Cranston. But listen to others who take their paradoxes literally:

Senator Dan Quayle — "We are voting for MX and for arms control."

Senator Arlen Specter — "My vote is a tentative vote. It is based on what the president does on arms reduction."

Senator Charles Mathias — "I am reluctantly willing to agree" but the administration "must produce some evidence that it is willing to adopt a new arms control strategy."

Senator Nancy Kassebaum — "If I could vote with my heart, I would vote against. But ... I see it, hopefully, as leverage with the Russians in arms control."

What are they talking about? Well, they intend to stop further funding of the MX if the Reagan administration makes no convincing progress toward a new arms control treaty.

And how will building 100 of these missiles with 1,000 warheads, induce the Russians to accept U.S. proposals? Well, it should make the Russians think. The MXs are silo killers, and if America goes on to build several hundred more they would threaten a first strike that could theoretically destroy the Russians' silo killers before they are fired.

And what if the Russians therefore decide that in a crisis, they had better be the first to fire? Well, then the MXs would be sitting ducks, but maybe by then America will have thought up some way to protect them.

And would not the Russians by then have built new weapons to overwhelm such protection? Well, if they prefer accelerating the arms race to controlling it, what can America do?

It could build mobile single-warhead mis-

siles that the Russians could never hope to knock out in a single blow. Well, the president is for that, too, and will soon change his arms control proposals in make it possible.

So why bother with the MX? Well, he feels weak entering negotiations with missiles that look so much smaller than the Russians'.

But aren't the Russians worried enough about the new cruise and Trident missiles to want to make a deal? Well, actually they fear them more than the MX, and for good reason.

So how does the MX promote arms control? Well, Mr. Reagan wants it so badly it can be used as an inducement to make him negotiate.

Incredible as it sounds, that is now the policy of a decisive faction of Congress which is desperately searching for ways actually to measure the president's promised conversion on arms control. Although we don't think much of its tactics, we can suggest some ways:

First, press the president to appoint an experienced arms control coordinator in service to the White House and the overcome the lack of cabinet expertise on the subject. It should be someone like Gen. Brent Scowcroft, who commands the confidence of the president, Congress and key Soviet officials.

Second, ask for evidence that this coordinator has been encouraged to re-establish informal communication between the president and top Soviet leaders. A good deal of private talking is needed to overcome suspicions and to define promising areas for bargaining.

Third, tie MX development in an agreed schedule of negotiation, and then let key congressmen serve on the negotiating teams to appraise the progress.

Is that a way for Congress to extract a mature policy from the executive branch? Well, people who raise spending and lower taxes to eliminate a deficit are capable of anything.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Contention Unwanted

There are many contentious issues that the participants could talk about at Williamsburg. President Reagan might like to drum up support for his Central American policies and to urge greater restraint in trading with the communist bloc. President Mitterrand would like to press for a return to fixed exchange rates which, he hopes, would protect the franc from the embarrassing devaluation that his domestic policies have produced.

The precarious situation of the Third World debtor countries is also on everyone's list. But dealing with that would bring up the tricky question of mounting protectionism among the industrial countries. It would also highlight the need for lower U.S. interest rates to reduce the strain of debt service on the developing nations, put the dollar on a more reasonable basis vis-à-vis other currencies and provide a stronger U.S. lead for worldwide recovery. But that, of course, would bring up the issue of the U.S. budget deficit, which President Reagan would rather not talk about.

Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone would like to rebut his country's image as the bad boy of world trade. He might point out that much of Japan's competitiveness arises not from government subsidies, but from the discipline of its workers, the creativity of its indus-

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Competing in the Air

Cheers for Margaret Thatcher, Britain's Conservative prime minister has chosen competition over protectionism after all. People Express, the upstart little airline from Newark, New Jersey, has won permission to fly transatlantic to London for just \$149.

Four thousand cheap seats a week: That would drain revenues from Britain's money-losing national airline, British Airways. To add insult to injury, the U.S. Justice Department was investigating complaints that British Airways had violated antitrust laws by conspiring to put another discount carrier, Laker Airlines, out of business. British officials were

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Opinion

### Writing Williamsburg Off

The series of economic summit meetings which began around former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's fireside at Ramboillet have grown into sickening media extravaganzas. Heads of state or government vie with each other in the lavishness of their hospitality, the military display of their security arrangements and the facilities provided for manipulating the media. The chief purpose of these unseemly jamborees is to flatter and exalt the leaders who attend them in the eyes of the folks back home. The exorbitant waste of taxpayers' money upon these gross events contrasts shamefully with their inability to take effective measures toward reducing the num-

bers of the 32 million who are unemployed in the developed countries or to alleviate the lot of the many more millions of the starving and suffering in the other half of the world.

— Peter Jenkins in *The Guardian (London)*.

[This] summit meeting would not have been thought of if George III had not been sufficiently concerned about his budget deficit in risk losing his most promising colony. Williamsburg is now nearly 300 years old. So are the economic policies being pursued by the majority of the seven major non-communist industrial countries. To my mind this summit will only be a success if President Mitterrand, whose policies are of this century, wrecks it.

— William Keegan in *The Observer (London)*.

### FROM OUR MAY 30 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1908: Insurgents Worry Japan

TOKYO — Despite the efforts of the Government to restrict newspaper correspondents to the official reports which picture the operations in Korea as being confined to insignificant engagements resulting in small losses, the Japanese papers publish despatches from Seoul and other Korean points which indicate that the conditions in Korea are far from promising. The important city of Gensan is declared to be practically at the mercy of the insurgents. There have been eight attacks by Japanese troops upon the insurgents in five days, but the losses have not been reported.

#### 1933: French Business Is Halted

PARIS — Business virtually stood still in France for three hours when owners of commercial and industrial concerns locked their doors and pulled their shutters, grouped to protest against the government tax program. The shutdown from 2 to 5 o'clock (on May 29) was considered almost 100 percent universal in Paris in a resolution voted in every important town in France, the businessmen attacked unbalanced budgets as the source and origin of inflation and called upon the government to effect economies by suppressing all unnecessary state services.

— William Keegan in *The Observer (London)*.

## Israelis Warn of an Approaching War

By Hirsch Goodman

JERUSALEM — Israel and Syria could be on the verge of war. Not because either wants a war, but because Syrian brinkmanship may make one inevitable.

To give his opposition to the Israeli-Lebanese treaty credibility, President Hafez al-Assad has been backing his bellicosity with movements on the ground. He has bolstered his forces on the Golan Heights and injected additional brigades into Lebanon. The Syrian civilian population is being put through a series of civil-guard exercises, and there has been a significant call-up of reserves.

Syrian-Soviet coordination has become much tighter. There are Soviet advisers attached to a Syrian division currently conducting large-scale maneuvers on the Golan Heights, and with Syrian units in Lebanon. In addition to the two Soviet-manned missile sites north of Damascus, Syria has made extensive port facilities in the Mediterranean available to the Soviet navy.

Incidents on the cease-fire line separating Israeli and Syrian forces in Lebanon have been on the rise. Israeli experts say that, logically, Mr. Assad could not want a war now, with Syria so isolated in the Arab world and with both the United States and world opinion so firmly behind Israel.

They say that Mr. Assad has nothing in gain from war. He knows that, in this war, he will have to face Israel alone, perhaps with marginal Soviet help but with no hope of support from Jordan, Iraq, Egypt or Saudi Arabia.

To face Israel alone with Israeli cannon currently deployed less than 20 miles from Damascus cannot be a warming prospect for Mr. Assad and his military advisers.

But in the Middle East logic is best put aside and the worst presumed. This, anyway, has been the maxim that has guided Israeli strategic planners in the handling of the current conflict.

They remember well the example of 1973, when Israel was taken by surprise on two fronts because its chief of military intelligence ignored the signs and preferred the rhetoric of analysis.

Israel has made three points:

• That it will do its best not to be drawn into conflict over what the government assesses to be Israeli bargaining tactics. But there is a red line, like the downing of a jet, that will necessitate reaction.

• That Israel will not be drawn into a war of attrition. But it will dictate the terms of battle.

• That Israel has no intention of being taken by surprise.

The last of these three statements, all made publicly by at least four senior ministers in less than 48 hours last week, means that Israel is considering the possibility of pre-emption, if defense officials feel that war has become unavoidable.

Following an "extraordinary cabinet session on Thursday, Deputy Prime Minister David Levy warned the Syrians that they were playing with fire. He said that a fifth wounding had been sent to Damascus through the United States — a warning telling Mr. Assad in no uncertain terms that he was fast approaching the point of no return.

Mr. Assad's statements have become less compromising, even to

the point where he said last week that, if necessary, he was prepared to sacrifice 20,000 men. He said he would not leave Lebanon under the current conditions and nothing would make him change his mind.

The danger is that we may fast be approaching a point where Israel feels it has no alternative but to make Mr. Assad change his mind.

On Thursday night a senior Israeli

defense official warned that the moment of truth was approaching. "Assad's brinkmanship has brought us to the precipice. He either has to step back or take the plunge. If he taries too long, we may just have to give him a shove," the official said.

"Israel does not want confrontation," he added. "But we can offer Assad no guarantee that limited

clashes will remain limited. In fact, we can guarantee the opposite."

Thus, both sides can seem to be marching toward war, although neither has anything to gain from war. It is going to take an almost immediate and radical change in Syrian policy to avert the inevitable. Few expect the miracle to occur.

The writer, military correspondent for the *Jerusalem Post*, contributed this article to the *Los Angeles Times*.



'One, two ... OK, where's Syria?'

## The Peace Road Goes to Damascus

By Dimitri K. Simes

WASHINGTON — Soviet superpower of Syria has become a measure of superpower credibility. With the exception of Southern Yemen — which is widely perceived in the Arab world as something between a sovereign state and a Russian naval base — Syria is the main

SoViet adviser.

They are the Syrians' motives?

First, Damascus does not want to be taken for granted. President Hafez al-Assad has not been involved in the negotiations about withdrawal from Lebanon, and there is a general feeling in Damascus that the United States has long treated it too casually.

As for the Syrians, they are nobody's puppets. They have a temporary coincidence of interest with the Soviet Union in preventing a political victory for the United States and Israel in Lebanon.

What are the Syrians' motives?

First, Damascus does not want to be taken for granted. President Hafez al-Assad has only limited encounters when he was in Moscow. Shifting gears from polemics to joint crisis management may be very difficult indeed.

Many Arabs — and increasingly some Americans and Israelis — now believe that the best way to encourage Soviet moderation is to offer the Russians a role in the peace process. The Reagan administration is wise to reject this advice. It is hardly in the U.S. interest to enhance the Kremlin's influence in the Middle East.

Finally, Syrian leaders are not

about to accept an agreement that does not address their fundamental territorial and security concerns — above all, a guarantee that Lebanon will not be dominated by Israel.

Neither the Soviet Union nor Syria will gain from another war. Despite an impressive flow of Soviet military hardware and personnel into Syria, Israel would almost certainly come out on top.

Israel is also anxious to avoid

war. Yet there is a real danger of a new military conflict in Lebanon.

Neither superpower is prepared for another Israeli-Syrian war. Both Jerusalem and Damascus have considerable leverage over their partners, and it may be impossible for the superpowers to control them.

Relations between Washington and Moscow are extremely frayed. Never since the Cuban missile crisis has there been such an abundance of hostile rhetoric. Yet some genuine dialogue continues, and both sides recently that rhetoric is relatively unimportant in the face of real substantive agreements.

Still, President Reagan has had no summit meeting with Soviet leaders and Mr. Shultz had only limited encounters when he was in Moscow. Shifting gears from polemics to joint crisis management may be very difficult indeed.

Many Arabs — and increasingly some Americans and Israelis — now believe that the best way to encourage Soviet moderation is to offer the Russians a role in the peace process. The Reagan administration is wise to reject this advice. It is hardly in the U.S. interest to enhance the Kremlin's influence in the Middle East.

Also, as long as there are deep differences between Israel and Syria or the Palestine Liberation Organization, Moscow is bound to side with the militant Arabs.

Despite Syria's disappointing refusal to receive the special U.S. envoy, Philip C. Habib, the road to foreign withdrawal from Lebanon lies not through Moscow but

through Damascus. If Syria decides to try a diplomatic solution, the Russians will have no choice but to go along. If Mr. Assad pursued a negotiated solution, Mr. Andropov would have no alternative but to make a virtue of necessity and offer his good services in seeking peace.

For too long Washington has assumed that the Assad regime is too inflexible to be satisfied by any feasible arrangement with Israel and that the peace process could be moved forward without Syrian participation.

The committee Republicans would turn the patient over to the CIA for covert treatment. They are careful to argue a distinction between covertly aiding Nicaraguan insurgents for the purpose of "interdicting" supplies to El Salvador (which is all the current law permits) and actually contributing to the insurgents' proclaimed purpose of overthrowing the government in Managua.

But the minority members speak of "attempting to disarm or neutralize Nicaragua" in a way that unmasks their (and Ronald Reagan's) real design: to undo the past by replacing the Sandinist regime with one more congenial to U.S. interests. It is, with appropriate modification, the "Bay of Pigs" mentality at work.

The majority argument, quite simply, is that this will not work. Asking the CIA to "confine an action whose principal elements are known to all the world" will fuel hostile propaganda in a hemisphere with long memories of heavy-handed Yankee intervention. More important, if the administration's cues of alarm can be taken seriously, the yearlong interdiction mission has failed. We are told that El Salvador is endangered by an ever-increasing flow of supplies from Nicaragua.

The administration (and the committee Republicans) would also have us believe that inciting insurgency in Nicaragua will turn the Sandinist government inward in its own defense, discourage external adventurism and encourage a willingness in negotiations unless the United States makes it clear that Israel's return to the Golan Heights will be just a first step — and it will not come easily. But to refrain from dealing with Damascus in the futile hope that things will somehow work out without its help would be to cling to a dangerous illusion.

The writer, a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## The Case for a Bit of Freedom From the Press

By James Reston

It was precisely this notion of "informal agreements secretly arrived at" that led to the serious misunderstanding between Mr. Reagan and the European allies over the Soviet gas pipeline after the summit meeting last year in Versailles.

Article 12 of the Virginia Bill of Rights, signed in Williamsburg on June 16, 1776, stated that "the freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of Liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotick governments." This was written by George Mason of Stafford County, Virginia, and was the model for the first article of the national Bill of Rights. But it never came to fruition. That year, 207 years later, another British official would be overwhelmed by a plague of journalists.

There were more reporters in Williamsburg than British soldiers at the siege of Virginia during the War of Independence. We don't cover the news these days, we smother it, even when there is very little news.

Accordingly, some officials are now calling for freedom from the press, and others are suggesting the abolition of these diplomatic extravaganzas. We ought to be able to do a better than that.

The annual summit meetings of the leaders of the free industrial nations have their uses. The leaders get to know one another better, which is usually, but not always, a good thing. They get to compare their miseries, which is a consolation, and they can agree, for example, to avoid policies that will hurt their countries; they are likely to try to do so, knowing they will have to explain next year if they don't.

The trouble is that while they cry for secrecy, they also want publicity — secrecy on disagreements, publicity on agreements and a good impression among the voters back home.

President Reagan, this year's host, has sought to reconcile these contradictions by introducing shirt-sleeve informality to the occasion. With his boyish serenity, his notion of summit diplomacy is sort of a backyard cookout at the ranch, with the press and even the professional officials

'Covered'  
Short for  
Too Late  
By Philip

INTERNATIONAL  
Herald Tribune

# BUSINESS/FINANCE

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1983

Page 7

## EUROBONDS

By CARL GEWIRTZ

### Trading Stalls as Rates Harden And Dealers Hold Annual Talks

**THE HAGUE** — The international capital market stalled last week as investors, issuers and traders took to the sidelines. The main deterrent was a hardening in short-term interest rates.

Dollar interest rates firms all week in response to the higher than anticipated growth in the U.S. money supply and the expected strong increases in the flow of U.S. treasury paper on the domestic market now that Congress has approved an increase in the national debt ceiling.

The report late Friday from the Federal Reserve that the money supply was continuing to expand sharply did nothing to help the outlook for this week's developments in the Eurobond market.

Last week investors held back from the market, waiting to see where interest rates would level off. Issuers held back for the same reason.

Traders for the most part were out of the market. The Whitsun holiday Monday closed most continental markets, and the annual meeting of the Association of International Bond Dealers here Thursday and Friday meant that most traders spent a scant two working days, and in many cases only a day and a half, at their desks.

The meeting of the Eurobond market's self-regulatory body was subdued. The only controversial element at the meeting — a proposal to adopt a rule confirming brokers to do business with recognized market makers — failed to attract the needed two-thirds approval of voters present.

The proposal touched raw nerves. For openers, in the 15 years of AIBD's existence, members have never been able to agree on the definition of a market maker.

Secondly, for a market that prides itself on being the only truly free securities market in the world, the suggestion that brokers agree to open their books to outside audit to allow verification of this limitation was interpreted as a threat to the liberty of all participants.

In the end, the proposal to audit the books of brokers was eliminated, but the rule still failed to win the necessary support, even though 224 votes were cast for it — a mere 28 short of approval.

Nevertheless, brokers are now warned that one-third of the AIBD's total membership is prepared to legislate a code of behavior unless the brokers limit their business to market makers.

### Liquidity the Key Issue

The fundamental issue concerns liquidity. Market makers buy and sell bonds for their own account until investors can be found. In doing this, market makers create a secondary market. Typically, market makers quote a half-point spread between the price at which they are willing to buy paper and the price at which they are willing to sell. The difference between the two quotes covers cost and profits.

Increasingly, market makers are unwilling to spend time on the telephone quoting prices to other market makers, preferring to spend their time talking to potential clients. This creates a void that brokers can fill.

By speaking to a number of the market makers, the brokers are able to establish a price at which market makers are willing to trade with each other. This bid-asked quote range is narrower than the price that market makers quote to the public.

Typically, a broker collects one-sixteenth of a percentage point for putting two market makers in touch with each other.

Brokers thereby also add to overall market liquidity by facilitating trading between market makers. Unlike the market makers, however, brokers are strictly middlemen who do not commit their own capital and

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)



A Burroughs Wellcome technician studies infected cells that have been treated with the drug acyclovir.

## The High-Stakes Race to Cure Herpes

By Thomas J. Lueck  
*New York Times Service*

**Eurobond Yields**  
For Week Ended May 24  
In'tl Inst. Is. term U.S.S. 11.73%  
Ind. long term, U.S.S. 12.09%  
Ind. medium term, U.S.S. 11.54%  
Com. medium term ..... 7.30%  
French fr. medium term ..... 14.04%  
Euro. medium term ..... 12.67%  
ECU medium term ..... 12.31%  
EUA long term ..... 10.29%  
In'tl Inst. term FLX ..... 10.69%  
FLX long term ..... 10.23%  
Collected by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

**Market Turnover**

For Week Ended May 27

(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Total Dealer Turnover

Cedet 9,521.30 4,032.70 3,487.60

Euroclear 11,436.816 4,262.70 3,097.60

NEW YORK — The U.S. pharmaceutical industry has mounted a huge effort to find treatments and possibly a cure for genital herpes, a venereal disease afflicting millions of Americans and spreading rapidly.

For pharmaceutical companies, the herpes epidemic presents the potential of a big new market. Analysts say that virtually every major drug maker is focusing part of its research on vaccines, medications or diagnostic procedures to combat the disease.

While herpes rarely threatens the life of otherwise healthy adults, the problem is vast because of the number infected — as many as 20 million Americans may have the disease — the psychological trauma that the disease often creates and the far more serious danger it poses when transmitted to newborn children or victims of cancer, heart disease or other ailments.

Those who contract herpes can now expect to carry the virus for life, although not all carriers suffer recurrences.

Some of the leading companies in the field include Merck, at work on a herpes vaccine; Burroughs Wellcome, which has introduced a treatment, and Syntex, which is developing new diagnostic procedures. Others, including Hoffmann-La Roche and Schering-Plough, are using advanced forms of genetic engineering in search of what some scientists believe may ultimately provide a cure.

For those carrying the herpes virus, the broad corporate search for medications has provided little immediate relief. In interviews, more than a dozen experts in the field, including doctors, clinicians and drug company officials, said that a cure might never be found, and that vaccines or medications that would stop the disease from spreading might be years away.

The market for an effective herpes drug may be so large that you can logically assume the industry has put it high on the list of priorities," said Dr. Edward Feldman, a physician and scientific director of the Amer-

### Major Research Under Way on Herpes

#### VACCINES

Merck & Co.  
Conducting human trials in Seattle on a vaccine to prevent herpes.

Molecular Genetics  
Developing a genetically engineered vaccine, not yet used in human tests.

#### DIAGNOSTIC METHODS

Syntex  
Seeking approval of a procedure to shorten diagnosis to two days from the current seven-day minimum. By 1986, Syntex plans to market a procedure allowing doctors to provide a diagnosis in two to three hours.

#### TREATMENTS

Burroughs Wellcome  
Markets acyclovir, an ointment, that relieves the symptoms of the first attack of herpes but does not eliminate the virus. A capsule form of the same drug is currently under review.

Hoffmann-La Roche  
Conducting human tests on interferon, a genetically engineered protein designed to attack herpes virus.

Werner Lambert  
Human tests underway on a drug designed to reduce the frequency of genital herpes outbreaks.

G.D. Searle  
Conducting human tests on a drug for the oral form of herpes.

*The New York Times*

ican Pharmaceutical Association, a trade group.

Indeed, a cure for herpes, or even a drug that is effective in preventing periodic recurrence of the viral infections, "would probably be the top-selling drug in America," said Ronald Nordmann, an analyst for Oppenheimer & Co., a Wall Street securities firm.

He said that his firm, which frequently meets with drug company representatives to discuss products under development, has begun to refer to these sessions as the "herpes drug of the month club" because of the mounting number of medications being promoted. In most cases, he added, "there has been little evidence of efficacy."

Herpes, transmitted by physical contact with infected areas of the skin, is caused by two viruses in the same family that causes chicken pox. These viruses are herpes simplex I, which infects the mouth with cold sores or blisters, and herpes simplex II, which infects the genital area with blisters, lesions or other symptoms that are often more severe.

Genital herpes is also often accompanied by headaches and flu-like symptoms.

The herpes I virus typically burrows deep into nerve cells near the brain, while herpes II invades the spinal cord, both lying dormant between periodic eruptions.

Dr. Lawrence Corry, a Seattle physician who is conducting the first large-scale test in the United States on human patients of a herpes vaccine made by Merck & Co., said that several drugs under development "are clearly promising."

However, he declined to speculate on when any of these drugs might receive the approval of the Food and Drug Administration and he brought to market. "I don't expect a cure," Dr. Corry said, adding that a variety of "very separate drugs" are more likely to be produced that would protect users from contracting the disease, prevent transmission and reduce the frequency of skin lesions.

Currently, the research falls largely into three categories: efforts to find a vaccine that

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

## Analysts Focus Anew on M-1 Figure

By Yla Eason  
*New York Times Service*

ing circumstances of any substantial further restraint on bank reserve positions."

Analysts interpreted this to mean that the Federal Reserve would start to target the federal funds rate — the cost of overnight interbank loans — at the upper end of 6-percent-to-10-percent "intermediate range," which was also disclosed in the minutes.

When some banks are short on the reserves that they are required to keep at the Federal Reserve as a percent of their deposits, they borrow from other banks that have surplus reserves to meet their reserve requirements. When bank

by injecting funds into the system. Likewise, the Fed can drain these reserves from the system. Therefore, it can control short-term interest rates through its open-market operations that influence the funds rate.

Joseph Hurd, economist at Crocker National Bank, doesn't see any tightening. "The worst numbers are behind us, and I don't think the economic numbers will be as strong for May as for April."

He added: "I don't think the Fed will respond to this. Late last year they realized they could not continue to let the economy slide. It still has a long way to go and high inflation is a long way off."

reserves are not plentiful, borrowing from banks that have surplus reserves drives this rate up.

The Federal Reserve can supply all the reserve needs of the banks

## Economists Are Forced to Raise Forecasts of the Dollar's Strength

By Bob Hagerty  
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — The dollar's refusal to behave rationally is forcing economists to revise their forecasts once again.

Just in time to embarrass President Ronald Reagan at the summit meeting in Williamsburg, the dollar sputtered last week to a six-month high, closing in New York Friday at 2,512 Deutsche marks.

Such strength leads Keith Jones, senior economist at the London stock brokerage of James Capel & Co., to believe that the dollar is unlikely to fall much below 2,35 DM for

the year.

Two months ago, he thought that he was being darned bullish on the dollar by predicting that it

would not slip below 2,30 to 2,35 DM.

The dollar's latest surge provided more ammunition for Mr. Reagan's guests to deplore the worldwide effects of high U.S. interest rates. One London economist suspected that West Germany's Bundesbank sought to chasten the U.S. government by deliberately holding back on intervention in the foreign-exchange market last week and letting the mark slide.

Even so, economists were expecting little more than pious statements to come out of the gathering. "The history says don't expect much and you won't be disappointed," said Donald Woolsey, senior economist at Bankers Trust in New York.

To confirm their view that a modest tightening in policy was near, analysts cited these notes from the minutes: "If monetary expansion proved to be appreciably higher than expected, without being clearly explained by the effects of ongoing institutional changes, it was understood that the Committee would consult about the desirability under the prevail-

ing circumstances of any substantial further restraint on bank reserve positions."

One possibility, he said, is that the U.S. economic recovery will falter in the third quarter. That would make U.S. investments less appealing to foreigners and encourage the Federal Reserve to push down interest rates in the hope of reviving business.

Another possibility, Mr. Davies noted, is that President Reagan will not reappoint Paul A. Volcker as chairman of the Fed when his term ends in August.

For nearly two years, economists have been expecting widening U.S. trade deficits to overcome the effect of high interest rates and sap the dollar. For now, however, "the market is not paying attention to economic fundamentals," said Mr. Chertkow.

In the face of this situation, Alan

Davies, chief economist at Barclays Bank International, is looking for what might finally trigger a sharp decline in the dollar's value.

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## NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Borrower	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
World Bank	DM 250	1990	7 1/2	99 1/2	7.59	Noncallable.

## Firm Rates and Brokers' Talks Slow Market

(Continued from Page 7)  
who do not take any risks buying and selling for their own account. Therefore, brokers are not expected to deal with so-called final investors.

But because brokers quote prices inside the normal bid-asked prices of market makers, end investors are tempted to trade through the brokers. If brokers do trade with end investors, market makers lose that business and the wider profit and, ultimately, the incentive to commit their capital to taking positions.

If that were to happen, the liquidity of the secondary market could evaporate.

Market makers are not exactly passive partners, however, and if they perceive that brokers are dealing with end investors all they have to do is to cease dealing with those brokers.

With more brokers scheduled to join the market and with no rule enacted to limit their scope, the coming year will tell whether market makers themselves are able to force the brokers to limit their role.

This technical question aside, the most pressing problem for the market at the moment is the direction of interest rates. The firming in short-term dollar rates last week sent the dollar soaring on foreign-exchange markets, and with a dollar around 2.5 Deutsche marks, domestic West German interest rates were forced up almost half a point in the longer maturities.

Fortunately, only one DM issue was marketed last week, for the World Bank, and an issue is scheduled for this week. The next borrower, the European Investment Bank, is not scheduled to launch its paper until next Monday. The World Bank issue, bearing a coupon of 7.5 percent and offered at 99.5, was quoted at 98.5 Friday.

The calendar in the dollar market was also light. Only one fixed-rate issue was offered — Security Pacific's \$100 million of five-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 10.5 percent. The coupon was obviously too thin as the paper was quoted at 97.5 at week's end.

The only new dollar offering to attract investors was made by IC

Industries. The size of the deal was increased to \$100 million from the \$75 million that had been initially indicated. The eight-year paper was offered at par bearing a coupon of 8% percent. But what attracted interest were the warrants.

Each \$1,000 bond carries two warrants. The first can be used to buy 20 IC shares at \$50 each during the next five years. The second can serve to buy another 20 shares at the same price or to buy another \$1,000 bond bearing a coupon of 11 percent and maturing in 1991.

The warrants were deemed very attractive. The bond, ex-warrant, was quoted at 84 for a yield of 12

percent. But the bond with warrant was quoted at 91.

Given the uncertainty about the direction of DM interest rates and the much higher coupon available on paper denominated in European Currency Units (the DM accounts for 30 percent of the ECU's value), investors in Europe clearly are attracted to ECU paper.

The latest issue is from Rank Xerox, which is offering 50 million ECU of five-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 11% percent.

Scheduled to be launched this week is an issue of 40 million ECU for Criticorp.

International Herald Tribune

## 'Battle of Trafalgar': P&amp;O Resists Bid

By Barnaby J. Feder  
New York Times Service

LONDON — When Trafalgar House finally announced its anticipated takeover bid for Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. last week, members of London's financial community could not resist calling it "another Battle of Trafalgar."

It was not just the name of the corporate predator that made the reference to Admiral Horatio Nelson's victory in 1805 over the French and Spanish navies off the coast of Spain a fitting one. Trafalgar's bid, a five-shares-for-four stock-trade offer valued at about £290 million (\$453 million), pits 10 major shippers against each other.

Trafalgar is a young, prospering conglomerate that came to shipping through the 1972 acquisition of Cunard. It is financially weaker than P&O, which itself says its offer is too low. Trafalgar estimated that the bid was worth 210 pence per P&O share at 35 percent more than what P&O had been trading at before word that Trafalgar had accumulated a stake of nearly 5 percent stake since spurring upward in anticipation of the bid.

P&O claims that it has completed

the worst part of a restructuring

that has cut the shipping compo-

nent to less than 50 percent of its

assets, and that each P&O share

should command 300 pence.

Nigel Brookes knows that this company has been reorganizing very hard and that it has come

through in share prices yet," said

Oliver Brooks, P&O's managing di-

rector.

The reorganization has been

highlighted by the turnaround of

Bovis, a construction company that

P&O bought nine years ago in its

first major diversification, the sale

of unprofitable cargo ships and fer-

ries, and the acquisition of Falco

Inc., one of the largest independent

oil traders in the United States.

Most analysts here agree with

Mr. Brooks, up to a point. "They

are coming to an end of a period of

putting their house in order," said

Alan Kelsey, a shipping analyst at

Kitcat & Aitken. Mr. Kelsey ex-

pects P&O's pretax profits to rise from the £33.5 million (\$53.6 million) recorded in 1982 to £38.5 million this year and £50 million in 1984.

But most analysts think that P&O's turnaround will not stop long-suffering shareholders from abandoning ship if Trafalgar's offer were to rise to 250 pence. Even after the response to Trafalgar's bid, P&O share prices are lower than they were a decade ago.

In that light, most analysts are convinced that Trafalgar's bid constitutes a canny attempt to flush out potential competitors and to limit its commitment until it sees whether the bid will be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Combining the two companies' cruise fleets, led by Cunard's Queen Elizabeth 2 and P&O's Canberra, would give them as much as 15 percent of the cruise ship market, while combining Bovis with Trafalgar's Trollope and Cossitt would create one of Britain's most formidable construction firms.

If the Monopolies Commission decides to study the bid, the offer would automatically lapse and there would be a delay of at least several weeks before a new one

could be made, leaving P&O time to mount other defenses.

Even though analysts see no real grounds for blocking the bid, it is fresh in everyone's minds that another well-connected British institution, Sotheby's, recently escaped the grasp of unwanted suitors from the United States by gaining a referral to the commission on vague "national interest" grounds.

P&O's national-interest argument relates to the need to keep as many ships as possible in the British merchant fleet for use by the Royal Navy in times of war.

"We couldn't cut down on the number of ships any faster than they have been doing it themselves," scoffed Eric W. Parker, Trafalgar's group managing director.

That is not to say that Trafalgar would reverse the P&O decision to downgrade cargo shipping.

Along with shipping analysts and most shippers here, Trafalgar appears convinced that Britain has little future in general cargo transport. Specialized shipping, such as technically sophisticated ships to handle chemicals, and high-value added shipping such as cruise ships are seen as areas where profitability is still possible.

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Daily prices are published in this newspaper under "International Funds."

## Economists at UN Warn of New Debt Crisis

By Brij Khindaria

International Herald Tribune

problem involving a number of developing countries.

Economists at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which studies Third World economies, say that without financial help on an unprecedented scale a second huge wave of debt crises is liable to occur by the end of the year.

The secretary general of UNCTAD, Gamani Corea, fears that a worldwide depression will result unless quick efforts are made to prevent collapse in those countries where problems have gone unnoticed. Collectively, the countries hold more than half the total Third World debt of about \$700 billion.

While attention has been riveted on Brazil, Venezuela, Nigeria, Chile, Mexico, Argentina, Peru and Poland (Poland is not a developing nation) — where individual U.S. banks have large exposures —

smaller borrowers, which can together deal a worse blow to banks, have come closer to default, the economists say. The say the debt problem must be dealt with as a whole.

In a study published last week, Mr. Corea warned that Western economic recovery is seriously jeopardized by this hidden debt crisis.

The danger of a major depression still remains and this must continue to be a major concern of policy," he said. "In fact, persistent recession and stagnation in other parts of the world [developing countries] can frustrate U.S. economic recovery."

The blow to economic recovery will come from Third World inability to buy Western products, particularly from the engineering, machinery and capital-goods sectors,

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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March 1983

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**Pierson, Heidring & Pierson N.V.**  
**Bank der Bondsspaarbanken N.V.**

**Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations**  
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May 1983





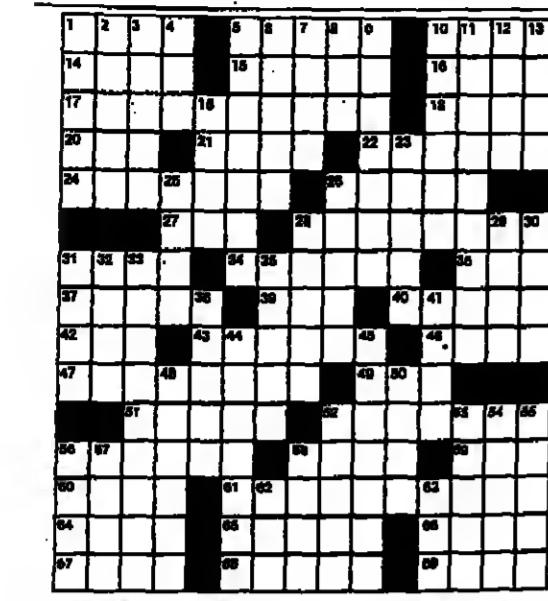
MAY 30, 1983

(Continued from Page 11)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
Forum et	100	121	104	104	+2%	
Forum un	211	274	164	164	+2%	
Foster 18	521	779	772	772		
Foster 20	205	267	267	267	+1%	
FrmF s1	37	47	47	47		
FrmF Bsc 30	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 31	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 32	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 33	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 34	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 35	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 36	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 37	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 38	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 39	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 40	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 41	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 42	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 43	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 44	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 45	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 46	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 47	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 48	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 49	12	14	13	13	-1%	
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FrmF Bsc 68	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 69	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 70	12	14	13	13	-1%	
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FrmF Bsc 106	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 107	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 108	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 109	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 110	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 111	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 112	12	14	13	13	-1%	
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FrmF Bsc 116	12	14	13	13	-1%	
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FrmF Bsc 119	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 120	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 121	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 122	12	14	13	13	-1%	
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FrmF Bsc 124	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 125	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 126	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 127	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 128	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 129	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 130	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 131	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 132	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 133	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 134	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 135	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 136	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 137	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 138	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 139	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 140	12	14	13	13	-1%	
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FrmF Bsc 142	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 143	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 144	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 145	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 146	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 147	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 148	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 149	12	14	13	13	-1%	
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FrmF Bsc 151	12	14	13	13	-1%	
FrmF Bsc 152	12	14	13	13	-1%	
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FrmF Bsc 156	12	14	13	13	-1%	
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## CROSSWORD



**ACROSS**

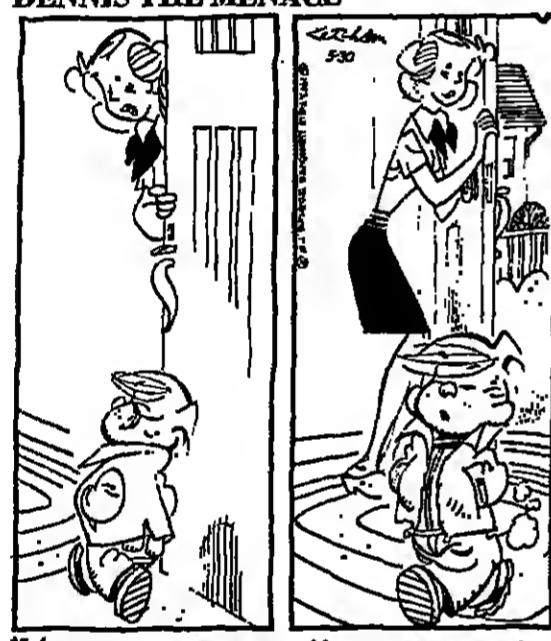
- 1 master
- 5 Sparkler part
- 10 "Weep no
- 14 Villainous glance
- 15 Bryant
- 16 Maria sine qua non
- 17 Tennyson masterpiece
- 18 Sander
- 19 Sault —
- 20 Sault —
- 21 Marie
- 22 "1874-'87"
- 23 Lighthouse
- 24 The North Star
- 25 Like many a delicious cake
- 27 U.S. defenders
- 28 Prefugue
- 29 Washington's
- 31 Washington's
- 34 Woman's summer garment
- 36 Prefix with derm
- 37 Separated
- 38 Giant's Joe
- 40 Bowred
- 42 The East
- 43 Tiny booters
- 44 Part of N.B.
- 47 — and the other thing
- 49 Newman's play
- 51 Blenched
- 52 Tube in a lab

**DOWN**

- 1 Saying "th" for "s"
- 2 Slowly, to Solti
- 3 Baltic seaport, to Berliner
- 4 Exis
- 5 Inane
- 6 Bright-warp
- 7 First to take up arms
- 8 Zeta, —, theta
- 9 Pro — (for the nonce)
- 10 Quasimire
- 11 Cohen song
- 12 Mecca for gamblers
- 13 Mountainer
- 14 Spouse in Sovie
- 23 Word form with gylphic
- 55 Antiknock fluids
- 56 Marine angler's concert
- 59 Int. group
- 60 Do a t.k. job
- 61 Org. created by J.F.K.
- 64 Leonard's "Winnie — Pu"
- 65 4000
- 66 Victoria is here
- 67 Hibernal
- 68 Vimperges
- 69 Loyalist of '76
- 70 Antiquing device
- 71 Anthem
- 72 — door
- 73 policy
- 74 Off-target
- 75 Sward handle
- 76 Moonfish
- 77 Famed Sherman statement
- 78 Edge — Poe
- 79 Completely
- 80 Singer-dancer Lane
- 81 44 speak very softly
- 82 Seaver's deavers
- 83 45 — pointed weapon
- 84 Petro group
- 85 Ornamental loop
- 86 Unfinished statue
- 87 Rhine's relative
- 88 Bacon piece
- 89 Haze —
- 90 "Ild," e.g.
- 91 Part of TV
- 92 Monroe's Good Feeling
- 93 Marcell for Traveler

**C** (New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.)

## DENNIS THE MENACE



IT'S NOT LOCKED... WHY WERE YOU POUNDING LIKE THAT?

I JUST LIKE TO POUND ON DOORS.

THAT SCRABBLER WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**ROSYR**

THAT GAMBLING CASINO

WAS SO FANCY YOU HAD TO WEAR A TIE TO DO THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

**GEITH**

ANSWERS (tomorrow)

**SARATY**

YOUR

ANSWER: **YOUR**

Friday's Jumble: EVENT AWOKE SOIREE FEWEST

Answer: **WEAR**

Answer: **WEAR**

Two weeks ago

## SPORTS

## Navratilova Is Upset by Horvath at French Open

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Kathy Horvath scored a stunning upset in the French Open Tennis Championships, beating defending woman's champion Martina Navratilova, 6-4, 6-3, in a fourth-round match.

Meanwhile, former champions Chris Evert Lloyd and Hana Mandlikova scored contrasting victories Sunday to fine up for their quarterfinal clash.

Ever, a four-time winner and the favorite again after the elimination of Navratilova, struggled to edge 16-year-old Hana Sukova, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3, while 1981 champion Mandlikova outclassed 17-year-old Andrea Temesvari, 6-2, 6-1.

Third-seeded Andrea Jaeger out-gunned Anna Hobbs, 6-2, 6-4, to earn a quarterfinal berth against Gretchen Rusch, who downed Ivana Madrigal-Quiles, 6-3, 6-2.

The other half of the women's draw reaches the semifinal stage Monday when fourth-seeded Tracy Austin plays Jo Durie and Horvath faces Mima Jausovec, the 1977 French Open champion.

In men's action, Jimmy Connors, the No. 1 seed, reached the quarterfinals Sunday with a runaway 6-2, 6-1, 6-1 fourth-round victory over Eric Fromm. Connors' quarterfinal opponent will be Christophe Roger-Vasselin, a 6-2, 6-1, 6-1 winner against Fernando Llana.

In another quarterfinal match, Yannick Noah, who defeated John Alexander, 6-2, 6-1 after trailing 2-5 in the second set, faces third-seeded Ivan Lendl. The Czech defeated 12th-seeded Brian Gottfried, 7-6, 6-4, 6-3.

On Saturday, John McEnroe, following the announcement of a \$3,000 for his court behavior last week, was in a subdued mood when he defeated Drew Gittin, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1, for a place in the final. Also advancing were defending champion Mats Wilander, No. 4 Guillermo Vilas, Eliot Teleicher, Andres Gomez, Josep Higueras, Henrik Sundstrom and Jimmy Arias, the Italian Open winner.

Evert conceded that Navratilova's defeat on Saturday had changed the situation. "The pressure is on me now," Evert said. "I don't want to jump the gun, but I have beaten everyone left in the tournament on clay."

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Sweden Defeats Italy in Soccer

GOTHENBURG, Sweden (Reuters) — Sweden beat Italy, 2-0, on Sunday to end Italy's hopes of reaching next year's final of the European soccer championship. In the Group 5 qualifying match, Sweden took the lead in the 31st minute on a goal by Hasse Sandberg and lengthened its lead in the 56th minute on Olof Stromberg's goal.

## Graham Has 2-Shot Lead in Golf

DUBLIN, Ohio (UPI) — David Graham, a winner on the rugged Millfield Village Golf Club course here three years ago, shot a 3-under par 69 Saturday to take a two-shot lead over second-round leader Andy Bean and Scott Hoch heading into the final round of the Memorial Tournament.

Graham started the third round tied for third place at 5-under par, three shots behind Bean but his 72-67-69 put him at 8-under par 208 for 54 holes. Bean and Graham battled for the lead for the entire back nine until the final hole, where Bean had a double-bogey six, while Graham made par. Hoch shot a 72-68-70 to tie Bean (69-67-74) at 6-under 210.

## Gold Edges Stallions in USFL

DENVER (AP) — Denver Gold, in Craig Morton's first game as coach, edged Birmingham Stallions, 21-19, in United States Football League action Friday night. Quarterback Fred Mortensen ran for two touchdowns and strong safety David Dumars returned an interception 78 yards for another score as Denver snapped a five-game losing streak and raised its record to 3-3.

Bilozerchev Wins Gymnastics Title

VARNA, Bulgaria (Reuters) — Dimitri Bilozerchev of the Soviet Union narrowly beat compatriot and world champion Yuri Korylov to win the men's all-round competition in the European gymnastics championships Saturday.

Bilozerchev, 16, last year's European junior champion, turned in a near-perfect display of strength and harmony in all six classes. Powerfully built, his mastery of poise as well as speed in the rings and on the pommel horse gave him the victory over the Korylov. Gyorgy Gaczozy of Hungary was third.

Ross, a former basketball player at Creighton University, enrolled at the prep school in September after recognizing that despite four years of college he still lacked the most rudimentary educational skills. Wednesday night, he delivered a 30-minute commencement address to about 200 students, parents and supporters of the school and received standing ovations before and after the speech.

His classmates decided they wanted Kevin to speak, said Marva Collins, the school's founder. "He's a hero to them, a father figure. When the school day is over, they ask if they can go home with him."

In his address, which he said he had worked on for more than a month, Ross called on his classmates to "wipe out the hydra-head illusion and become Medusa of power and caring."

He also spoke of the need to reignite the candle of excellence that burns inside each individual. He talked of the day when Michelangelo walked the streets of Florence holding a piece of marble, knowing that inside the stone was an angel yearning to be free.

A year ago Ross was not even certain who Michelangelo was. He had attended Creighton, a Jesuit school in Omaha, Nebraska, for four years without graduating but, Collins says, "He never completed a book. He couldn't read. He couldn't articulate his thoughts."

Achievement tests administered by a local high school upon Ross' arrival at Westside revealed he had the reading skills of a seventh-grader, the language skills of a fourth-grader. Ross took those tests again on May 4; he now has the reading and language skills of a student entering his sophomore year in college.

Offenburger, 40, and Robert J. Gernaghty, Creighton vice president for administration, responded Thursday in a telegram to Ted Koppel, the anchorman, and Bob Jordan, the executive producer.

The officials said Ross was pulling a "big con" by telling the public his version of what happened at Creighton. Gernaghty said Ross had "persisted in telling half-truths, taking things out of context and lying outright."

Offenburger said he made the remark during a 1980 visit to Ross' home in Kansas City.

He said he told Ross and his mother, "Eight-

McEnroe, the No. 2 seed, hit shots of blinding brilliance in the last two sets of his match against Gittin. He behaved fanlessly and gave only a puzzled look when he got a questionable line call.

Navratilova had never played well on the stadium's slow red clay courts until last year, when she won the title.

The upset in the fourth-round match occurred on center court of Roland Garros stadium before an inquiry that involved videotapes and testimony from witnesses after McEnroe's match against Ben Testerman last Wednesday.

McEnroe was fined \$1,500 for physical abuse. This referred to an incident in which he kicked a press camera at the back of the court. He was fined another \$1,500 for verbal abuse. Press reports said he called a lawsuit obscene name.

There were more incidents in McEnroe's second match against Alberto Tous, but the MPTC took no action on these.

The fines brought the total penalties against McEnroe in the last year to \$3,750. If he collects more fines in this event and exceeds the limit of \$7,500, McEnroe would be automatically suspended from Grand Prix tournaments for six weeks — a ban that would mean missing Wimbledon. McEnroe, however, would have the right of appeal.

Connors, who is seeded in the final, took just four games to soften up Fromm before unleashing a barrage of blistering drives and volleys which carried him to his fourth round victory in just 1 hour 48 minutes.

"I have never felt as comfortable as this on clay before," Connors said. "I don't know why I am feeling so good and why I am playing so well. Last year I decided to improve my serve, to attack more and go to the net more. That's what's helping me here."

Connors was asked if he had any advice for McEnroe.

"I have been there before. He has to go out and do it himself, just as I had to do and everyone else," said Connors, who was known for his temper tantrums on court when he broke into top ranked tennis more than a decade ago.

Describing 24-year-old McEnroe's growing pains, Connors explained, "I am no psychiatrist, but he always has an inner struggle with himself.

"She played well, but it was as well as I allowed her," Navratilova said. "I knew she has been playing better lately. People told me her backhand was better than her backhand, but I found out today her backhand is nothing to sneeze at."

"Losing today certainly has set a tone for the rest of the year, though. It isn't a disaster for me. The pressure is off now," said Navratilova, who was beaten only three times last year and lost only four sets in her 39-match streak.

"At times it makes him play his best tennis. But then he has a struggle with the clay and the people. I have gone through that, believe me. I went through that 10 years before he was even born."

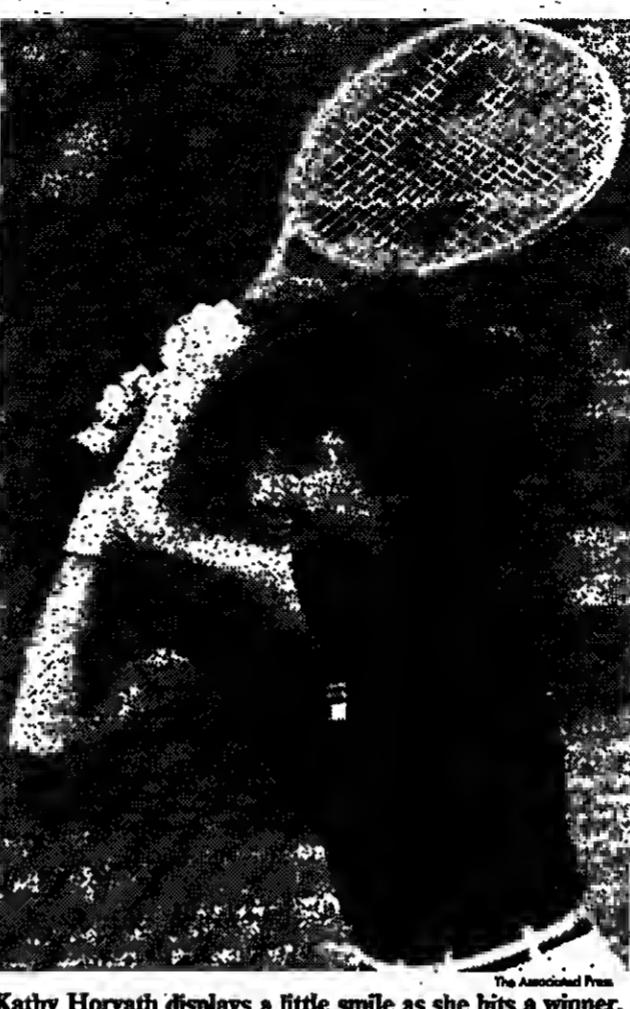
Third Round John Alexander, Australia, def. Met Purcell, U.S., 4-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2; Jimmy Arias, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-2; Elliot Teltscher, 10, U.S., def. Peter Kuchera, France, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2; Eric Fromm, U.S., 6-3, 6-2, 6-1; Drew Gittin, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 6-3; Mette Willander, 23, Sweden, def. Dominique Bedet, France, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1; Jeanie Housman, 18, Spain, def. Joanne Fife, Chile, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4; Andrea Conteras, 10, Ecuador, def. Linda Stansbury, 11, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 6-1; Guillermo Vilas, 4, Argentina, def. Anna Monfiz, 10, Czechoslovakia, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3; and Andrea Temesvari, 10, Hungary, 6-2, 6-1.

rk Sunstrom, 14, Sweden, def. Joachim Nyström, Sweden, 7-5, 6-2, 6-4, 6-1.

Fourth Round Jimmy Connors, 11, U.S., def. Eric Fromm, U.S., 6-2, 6-1; Yannick Noah, 16, France, def. Jean-Louis Lemoine, 12, France, 6-2, 6-1; Christophe Rozen-Vasselin, France, def. Fernando Llano, Spain, 6-1, 6-1; and Ivan Lendl, 13, Czechoslovakia, 10, def. Goffert, 12, U.S., 7-6 (7-1), 6-4, 6-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Alma Jausovec, Yugoslavia, def. Corinne Tavelier, France, 6-3, 6-2; Kathy Horvath, U.S., def. Martina Navratilova, 11, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Eliot Teltscher, 10, U.S., def. Anna Monfiz, Chile, 6-2, 6-1; Mette Willander, 23, Sweden, def. Dominique Bedet, France, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1; Jeanie Housman, 18, Spain, def. Joanne Fife, Chile, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4; Andrea Conteras, 10, Ecuador, def. Linda Stansbury, 11, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 6-1; Guillermo Vilas, 4, Argentina, def. Anna Monfiz, 10, Czechoslovakia, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3; and Andrea Temesvari, 10, Hungary, 6-2, 6-1.



Kathy Horvath displays a little smile as she hits a winner.

## SATURDAY BASEBALL

• A suicide squeeze, but the pitcher by reliever Rod Scurry (2-2) went into the dirt.

Astros 9, Cardinals 2

In Houston, Joe Niekro served a shakily start on route to his first complete game of the season and Ray Knight drove in three runs, giving the Astros a 9-2 victory over the Cardinals.

Padres 5, Mets 4

In San Diego, Juan Bonilla singled in two runs in the sixth and Dave Dravley earned his seventh victory of the year, giving the Padres a 5-4 victory over New York.

Braves 6, Cards 4

In the American League, in Toronto, Rance Mulliniks drove in two runs in the sixth and Dave Dravley earned his seventh victory of the year, giving the Cards a 5-3 victory over Montreal that snapped a six-game losing streak.

Braves 6, Cards 4

In San Diego, Mike Schmidt stopped an 0-2-23 slump, with a ninth-inning home run, giving the Cards a 6-5 victory over Montreal that snapped a six-game losing streak.

Angels 7, Indians 4

In Cleveland, Daryl Suter pitched a five-run first inning with his second career grand slam and doohed home a run in the ninth to beat California 7-4. Mike Mooley drove in three runs, giving the Indians a 7-4 victory over the Indians.

Yankees 5, A's 2

In New York, Roy Smalley drove in two runs in support of Dave Righetti's seven-hitter to lead the Yankees to a 5-2 victory over Oakland. Righetti (7-2) walked one and struck out eight to notch his second complete game of the season.

Orioles 1, Royals 0

In Kansas City, Scott McGregor (5-3) pitched a two-hitter and Ed Murray hit his second home run in two nights as Baltimore stopped the Royals, 1-0. The Royals lost Dennis Leonard for an undetermined period with a torn tendon below the left knee.

Mariners 4, Brewers 3

In Milwaukee, Manny Castillo, pinch-hitting in the eighth, hit a RBI triple and scored on Richie Zisk's sacrifice fly, helping Seattle beat the Brewers, 4-3. Ed Vande Mire evened his record at 1-1 with a 2nd-inning relief.

Reds 4, Pirates 3

In Detroit, Mike Wilcox retired 24 of the last 26 batters to lead the Reds to a 4-3 win. Wilcox and Cito Gaston each had two RBIs to lead the Reds to a 4-3 win.

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In Milwaukee, Mike Wilcox retired 24 of the last 26 batters to lead the Reds to a 4-3 win. Wilcox and Cito Gaston each had two RBIs to lead the Reds to a 4-3 win.

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## LANGUAGE

## Dilating Some Pupils

By William Safire

**WASHINGTON** — "This morning, Mr. George Herman was questioning our FBI director on 'Meet the Press,'" writes Abraham Nathan of New York. "A statement was made and Herman requested him to *dilate* upon that statement. He obviously meant *expand* — or is this a new meaning for *dilate*?"

"Don't tell me I heard George Herman on 'Face the Nation' say, 'Would you *dilate* on that?'" adds Marianne Roberts of Farmington, Conn. "That FBI Director William Webster could respond without a twitch says something about his self-control — or is this a new use of the word?"

"Clearly I used *dilate* intransitively, and not insensitively," replies CBS correspondent Herman, attaching a copy of the definition offered by the Random House Dictionary, which includes "to speak at length, expatiate (often followed by 'on' or 'upon')."

Why, then, if he meant *expand*, did he not say *expand*? "It is not a word I care for in oral English," he said.

A new use of the word *dilate* "is point to the second meaning," says Herman, "archaic, to describe or develop at length." Lacking an OED, I cannot cite early uses but am sure they are given. The smaller Latin dictionary I keep on my desk here gives me *dilate*, 1st conj., to spread out, to pronounce broadly." (I keep all 13 volumes of the Oxford English Dictionary in my lap at all times, the earliest use of *dilate*, meaning "delay," was in 1399; it was not until 1489 that the meaning of "prolong" entered the language, and in the 16th century the meaning of "amplify" was added.)

Comfortable, "in the hot seat," Herman adds, "No need to expand endlessly" — he does use that word in every letter — "it is clear I defend this as a good and worthy word, of clear and obvious meaning to both Webster and to the audience; a word deserving of being *clarior e tenetis*." Put a Latin dictionary on a man's desk, and he'll drive his colleagues crazy; the phrase means "more brightly from out of the darkness."

Herman's defense is unassailable; the verb *dilate* has a meaning

of *expand*, which can legitimately be extended to comment further, yet that is not the meaning with which most people are familiar. *Dilate* is a word most often associated with the pupils of eyes; it jars some ears to hear that word used otherwise. The adjective, *dilatory*, has a pejorative connotation. A congressional decree denounced two nuclear freeze amendments as "meaningless, dilatory." With that meaning of "wandering aimlessly" in mind, listeners wonder why any questioner would ask a panelist to *dilate* on any subject.

The decision that each speaker must make is this: When you know a word has an unfamiliar meaning, is it your duty to use it and stretch the range of meanings, thereby educating your audience — or should you limit your usage to the ready grasp of your listeners, thereby pander to their ignorance?

Go ahead and use the unfamiliar *Correct*, and when you enrap your target, zap 'em with The Word on the word.

**I**T BEGAN as a malapropism, but its imagery is earning the phrase a place in bureaucratic language. *Hand-carry* is a term anybody who was in the U.S. Army remembers; it meant, "Don't let this get stuck in the *interoffice* mail." When I worked in the White House, a special category of high-speed *interoffice* communication was marked with a red patch on the envelope, insuring delays of up to two weeks, and causing me to hand-carry everything I handled.

A synonym for *hand-carry* was *walk it over* or *walk it through*, as if through a shell-pitted *ocean* man's land of undelivered parcels. By a process of consistent malapropism, these synonyms were merged into *hand-walk*.

Gladwin Hill, of The New York Times in Los Angeles, has established a *hand-walkers*' club. "With my own ears," he writes, "I heard City Councilwoman Joy Picus today declaring that she was going to expedite a state subsidy application by 'hand-walking' it through the bureaucratic maze."

What a well-exercised figure of speech: I can see myself walking a message to Jane Fonda, the blood rushing to my head.

New York Times Service

By William E. Geist

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — The hamster is loose. The cat's on the roof. Jason Robards is home. Children's drawings adorn the refrigerator; a mower drones across the Connecticut lawn. "I've always wanted to be part of a family," says the 60-year-old actor, freezing a amendment as "meaningless, dilatory." With that meaning of "wandering aimlessly" in mind, listeners wonder why any questioner would ask a panelist to *dilate* on any subject.

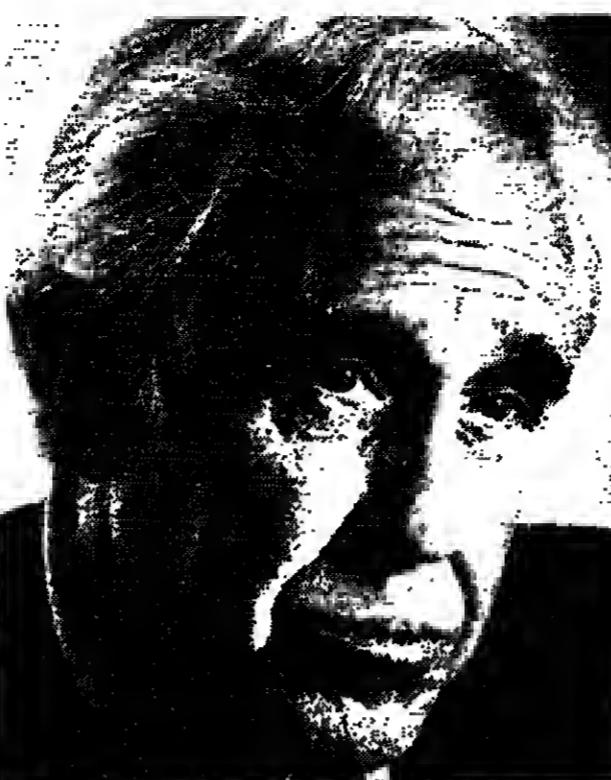
After years of turbulence in his personal and professional lives, Robards says he has never felt better. Many critics and observers believe the inner peace that the actor says he has found is being reflected in his work and that may now be at the peak of his powers. He is currently demonstrating those powers on both stage and screen, starring on Broadway in a revival of "You Can't Take It With You" and playing major roles in the films "Max Dugan Returns" and "Something Wicked This Way Comes" — in each, to critical acclaim.

Jose Quintero, who has directed Robards in a host of plays, including Eugene O'Neill's "The Iceman Cometh" in 1956, says: "When he did his role from 'The Iceman' recently for an O'Neill celebration, I realized his staggering growth. He is almost without ego, surrendering to the material, an artist in complete command."

Ellis Rabb, the director, who is working with the actor for the first time in "You Can't Take It With You," states flatly: "Jason Robards has become the greatest American actor of his time."

Dying on a California highway can change a man. It changed Robards, who hit the side of a mountain in 1972 in his Mercedes, and was somehow revived after arriving at a hospital with no heartbeat. But the change was not immediate, so deeply did the vein of self-destructiveness run. He continued his bouts with alcohol, with fits of depression and with his wife — his fourth.

Colleen Dewhurst recalls his having some difficulty making it through a Wednesday performance in 1974 of O'Neill's "A Moon for the Misbegotten," and that on the following Friday he stopped drinking and has never touched a drop again. "I believe it had something to do with the play itself," said Dewhurst, a



Actor Robards: His life is a play.

close friend and colleague since the two made their first stage appearance, "in which he was saying to me that he wasn't going to make it and my saying to him that I was sorry, that I wished he could be different, and goodbye."

But like all who know him, and Robards himself, Dewhurst gives most of the credit for his turnaround to Lois — his wife then and now — and to their children, Shannon, 11, and Jake, 8. "His family gives him a center," said a friend, "a foundation."

"Jason Robards," said Rabb, echoing the views of others, "can do anything now, from O'Neill to light comedy to Shakespeare, a friend to his wife, Eleanor, and with a son, Sam, with Baccal."

Robards is writing, at a snail's pace, his autobiography, to be entitled "A Curious Friendship," a reference to the relationship he has had with O'Neill whom he never met. Three times playing roles that O'Neill modeled after Jamie, the Nobel Prize-winning playwright's tragic older brother, Robards identified numerous coincidences in their backgrounds and responded by play-

it, including the hind end of a cow in "Jack and the Beanstalk."

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prominence with his portrayal of Hickey in "The Iceman Cometh" at the old Circle in the Square, for which he was paid \$25 a week. He followed this with an acclaimed performance on Broadway of O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey Into Night," and by the time critics saw him in "The Disenchanted," in which his father also appeared, some described Robards as the United States' finest classical actor since John Barrymore. Some of those who say that he is now at the peak of his powers may have forgotten this.

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## CHINA POSTCARD

## Terra-Cotta Tourism

By Roger Crabb

Reuters

**XIAN**, China — Once the starting point for the fabled silk road across Asia, Xian is again thronged with travelers — but now they are tourists pressing to see the city's unrivaled historical treasures.

The road is causing headaches for Xian's tourist authorities, who have had to embark on a crash hotel-building program, buy fleets of Japanese cars and buses, and hurriedly train large numbers of guides.

The city, 1,165 kilometers (730 miles) southwest of Beijing, was closed to foreigners until 1976, when 5,000 tourists were allowed to admire the Tang dynasty

tombs and the bronze

chariots.

White the logistical problems are irritating, they do not seem to deter the tourists. One Australian visitor in Xian was definite: "This is the high spot of my time in China."

Because of the commodity of tour charges, Xian's foreign exchange earnings from tourism are difficult to calculate. But since 1978, when the country's pragmatic leadership under Deng Xiaoping decided to open China to foreign visitors, tourism revenues in the country have soared. According to official figures, China earned \$40 million from tourism last year compared with \$260 million in 1979, the first full year of the open-door policy. Another hefty increase is forecast for this year.

The authorities in Shaanxi province, of which Xian is the capital, also are striving to open more of the region's historical sites to an avid international public. One new attraction due to open later this year is an exhibition hall housing the bronze chariots recently unearthed nearby.

## Strikes Are Called Off At 2 Paris Museums

The Associated Press

**PARIS** — The Louvre and Jeu de Paume museums and the art galleries of the Grand Palais reopened Saturday after guards ended brief strikes over a contract dispute. The Pompidou Center, however, remained closed because of a walkout by maintenance workers.

A one-day strike Friday at the Grand Palais interrupted several major art exhibitions.

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